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CONTENTS

8 FEBRUARY 1988

NEAR EAST

ALGERIA

Measures Planned To Combat Bureaucracy, Improve Administration	1
Eliminating Bureaucracy [B.N. and R.N.: EL MOUDJAHID, 30 Nov 87]	1
Principal Administrative Measures [EL MOUDJAHID, 30 Nov 87]	1

SUDAN

Report on Economic Project [AL-MUSTAQBAL, 28 Nov 87]	2
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SOUTH ASIA

BANGLADESH

Ershad Reaffirms Support to Palestinians [THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER, 30 Nov 87]	4
Ershad Greets Albanians on Liberation Day [THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER, 30 Nov 87]	4
Paper Gives Details on Proclamation of Emergency	4
Proclamation Text [THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER, 28 Nov 87]	4
Enforcement Imminent [THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER, 28 Nov 87]	5
Emergency Powers Regulations [THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER, 28 Nov 87]	6
Prohibitory Orders [THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER, 28 Nov 87]	6
Veteran Communist Leader Toaha Dies [THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER, 30 Nov 87]	6

INDIA

Commentary Alleges Junejo Embarrassed by U.S. [Bhawani Sengupta; DINMAN, 19 Nov 87]	7
Supreme Court Rules on Election Challenge Process [THE HINDU, 11 Nov 87]	8
Minister Says Official Secrets Act To Be Altered [THE TIMES OF INDIA, 18 Nov 87]	9
Defense Study Explains Rise in Expenditures [THE TIMES OF INDIA, 13 Nov 87]	10
First Private Sector Midsteel Plant Being Set Up [D.G. Gupte; THE TIMES OF INDIA, 12 Nov 87]	12
Incentive for Users of Indigenous Technology [THE TELEGRAPH, 16 Nov 87]	13
Racket in Illegal Immigration to U.S. Busted [PATRIOT, 11 Nov 87]	14
Official Notes Problems With Westland Helicopters [Bharat Bhushan; THE TIMES OF INDIA, 18 Nov 87]	14
Writer on Identity Crisis Among Tribals [Sumanta Sen; THE TIMES OF INDIA, 17 Nov 87]	16
TULF Leader Interviewed on Indo-Sri Lanka Accord [A. Amirthalingam; PATRIOT, 15 Nov 87] ...	17

IRAN

IRI to Sign Defensive Treaty with USSR [London KEYHAN, 26 Nov 87]	19
North Korea Reaffirms Solidarity With Iran [KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL, 12 Nov 87]	20
IRI Reportedly Begins Manufacturing of Certain Weapons [KEYHAN, 8 Nov 87]	20
Khorasan Warriors To Receive Free-Interest Loans, Land [Tehran ABRAR, 12 Oct 87]	22
Large Quantities of Hoarded Goods Discovered [JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, 15 Sep 87]	22
Goods Shipment Via Turkey Shows 95 Percent Fall [KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL, 23 Nov 87]	23
Country Exports \$525m Worth of Non-Oil Products [KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL, 7 Nov 87]	23
North Korea Reaffirms Solidarity With Iran [KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL, 12 Nov 87]	23
Tow Missile Mass Production Plant [Tehran ABRAR, 12 Oct 87]	24
Official Says Country Set To Emerge as Major Copper Supplier [KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL, 18 Nov 87]	24
Uranium Extracting Complex To Be Built in Yazd [KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL, 17 Nov 87]	24
Foreign Exchange Earnings Reportedly Lowest in 9 Months [London KEYHAN, 26 Nov 87]	25

Majlis Considers Ban on Tobacco [London KEYHAN, 26 Nov 87]	25
First Iranian-made Tugboat To Be Launched [KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL, 26 Nov 87]	26
University Students Dispatched to War [London KEYHAN, 26 Nov 87]	26
Seven Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical Schools to Open 'Soon' [JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, 15 Sep 87]	26
Three-phase Literacy Project for Country [Tehran ABRAR, 12 Oct 87]	27
University President Discusses Admission Procedures [JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, 6 Oct 87]	27
Financial Aid Grant Conditions in Medical Fields Announced [Tehran KEYHAN, 8 Nov 87]	29
New Census Indicates Population over 51 Million [London KEYHAN, 26 Nov 87]	31
Patients with Job-Related Illnesses To Be Examined Annually [Tehran KEYHAN, 19 Oct 87]	32

PAKISTAN

U.S. Accused of Siding With India on Pakistan Aid Question [JASARAT, 24 Sep 87]	33
Moral Courage Needed To Face U.S. Aid Suspension Challenge [Ashfaq Ali Khan; NAWA-I-WAQT, 26 Oct 87]	33
Commentary Refutes Zia's Statement on Islamization, 'Token' Efforts [JASARAT, 22 Sep 87]	35
Administration's Hesitation on Kalabagh Dam Questioned [NAWA-I-WAQT, 26 Oct 87]	36
Administration's Tendency To Pass the Blame for Terrorist Acts Criticized [AMN, 19 Nov 87]	37
Administration Urged Weigh All Factors Before Becoming Atomic Power [AMN, 18 Nov 87]	38
Reasons for Jiye Sind Movement Defined [ORGANIZER, 18 Oct 87]	39
Comentary Demands Restrictions on Import of Animal Fat [JASARAT, 15 Nov 87]	41
Handling of Corruption Inquiry in Zakat Committees Questioned [JASARAT, 16 Nov 87]	41
Non-party Elections Considered Self-Deceptive [JASARAT, 16 Nov 87]	42
Nation's Extreme Fascination for Cricket Seen as Decadent [NAWA-I-WAQT, 26 Oct 87]	42

ALGERIA

Measures Planned To Combat Bureaucracy, Improve Administration

Eliminating Bureaucracy

45190008 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French
30 Nov 87 p 4

[Article by B.N. and R.N.]

[Text] It will be recalled that at its last meeting, on 25 November, the Council of Ministers approved a complex of measures to combat bureaucracy, one of the most paralyzing and harmful plagues in society. A certain number of steps pertaining to the administration, as opposed to others related to economic affairs, were submitted and explained yesterday by Central Committee member and Minister of Interior El Hedi Khediri in the course of a press conference.

The minister, who began by emphasizing the particularly nefarious repercussions of bureaucracy, such as the hindering, if not indeed the exclusion, of dialogue and discussion between state administrations and citizens, or again the deterioration of the values attached to public affairs, and even the promotion of customer favoritism and influence peddling, went on to stress the fundamental objectives of antibureaucratic efforts. Actually, if it is a question of making the daily life of citizens easier, the basic objective is much more important. A meaningful definition would be consolidation of the state of the law and the free society within our country. In that sense, the struggle against bureaucracy is based on the establishment of relations of mutual respect and trust between the administration and the citizens. Therefore several of the measures approved simply eliminate documents the purpose of which was to prove the accuracy of statements by citizens, which will henceforth be accepted by the administration as true. It is self-evident that such trust must be returned by the citizens, who must play the game honestly and strengthen their faith in the state.

Generally speaking, the steps announced by the minister of interior are aimed at clarifying the duties of government administrations and to make their functioning plain to the citizens, who will have several avenues of recourse. First of all, there will be books for registering complaints, which, we were assured, will be frequently studied by high officials. A national ombudsman will be appointed, to whom the individual citizen can appeal in cases of differences with the administration. And finally, a law will be drafted providing for appeal to the courts by the citizens. The levels of recourse previously lacking are particularly to be commended, since the citizens were heretofore powerless against the abuses of which they might be the victims. In the future, they will know the exact identity of the authors of such abuses, after anonymity for public officials has been eliminated.

These steps, which are both comprehensive and goal-oriented, based on the specific nature of the faults to be corrected, will affect procedures and administrative circuits, as well as documents, structures, methods and individuals. However, it is clear that the essential point, that which will determine their success, involves above all human behavior and thinking, which must be changed in order to eliminate habits which are as bad as they are old.

In other words, this is a long-term project and should not be conceived as a circumstantial campaign. It is a permanent and steady action which has been started, the goal of which is to improve the quality of life for the citizen and to develop an ever freer, more harmonious and more confident society.

Principal Administrative Measures

45190008 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French
30 Nov 87 p 4

[Text]

a. Effective Immediately

—Elimination of the residence certificate. This document which was often required of people in the past will be required only for the establishment of a national identity card system.

—Elimination of a leave-of-absence document for people wishing to travel abroad. This step will further facilitate citizens' freedom of movement.

—Limiting the issuance of administrative summonses to urgent and major cases; the service and the official issuing the summons and its purpose will be identified. Furthermore, any correspondence with a citizen will be personalized. These two steps will put an end to the anonymous and vague nature of such correspondence.

—Sending documents by mail. This practice will be resumed by the various administrations and will be applied if requested by a citizen. This will make it possible to combat absenteeism and to minimize costly and lengthy trips demanded of citizens.

—Reception and guidance of the public. These steps will make it possible to combat the anonymous nature of administrations, giving them a more human aspect. The complaint register, in which all kinds of complaints and remarks may be entered, will be systematized and will be reviewed by high officials. Information diagrams will be made available to the general public, thus facilitating contact with the population.

—All administrative forms will be made available to the citizens at post offices, etc.

—Instructions and administrative documents which do not require legal investigations (national identity card, civil status) will be issued more quickly. Documents requiring a legal investigation must be drawn up and delivered within 1 month. Refusals must be justified and the avenues of appeal must be stipulated.

—The procedures for suspending vehicle permits will be decentralized and made easier.

—The formalities related to the filing of complaints will be speeded up.

—Powers of attorney will be broadened to apply to all permanent local officials, so that the processing of documents will not be blocked by the absence of the officials empowered to sign documents.

—Improvements will be made in the image of the administration, which will be given a more human aspect, and access to it will be made available to everyone. Steps will be taken to give the various national administrations a more decent and dignified image.

—Decisions related to the administration of justice will be implemented immediately.

b. Short Term

—A national identity card for multiple purposes will be instituted. This step, which will be implemented as of 1988, will make it possible to enhance the value of the national identity card. It will be a single plasticized card for general purposes.

—Legalization of signatures will be made easier. The right to legalize signatures will be extended to permanent state and administration officials. This will help to save time, and the frequent but unnecessary legalization of documents will be eliminated.

—The development of associative and participational activities will be promoted. This step will encourage citizens to participate in public life.

—Administrative mediation and discussion. A national ombudsman will be appointed to will facilitate relations between the administration and the citizens. In the case of obstructions, the citizen may seek justice through the courts, in accordance with a bill being drafted.

—Files relative to regulated professions will be simplified. Only the essential documents will be required for these files (as in the case of craftsmen).

—Professional and administrative cards will be standardized and upgraded. This step relative to officials belonging to different administrations will make it possible to standardize and check on professional cards, which will become a true working tool, and will help to avoid their abuse.

—There will be a periodically scheduled national administrative "open-door" campaign. This will make it possible for administrations to become more accessible and better known to the citizens.

—Standardization and computerization of gray cards and drivers' licenses.

—Revision of the country's basic codes; the wilaya and electoral codes.

c. Medium Term

—A public opinion research center will be established. This will make the scientific determination of the changes in and orientation of the various needs and aspirations of the population possible, so that those who make the decisions can better satisfy them.

—The structure and range of the administration's jurisdiction will be reorganized in the light of the new reforms.

—The conditions for entering the administration, personnel and guidance will be improved (higher administration).

—The conditions for recruiting and upgrading basic personnel (civil service) will be revised.

—The public administration will be rehabilitated in depth.

—A specialized research system will be created for administrative science. It will concentrate especially and steadily on problems of decentralization and dealing with the bureaucratic phenomenon.

05157

SUDAN

Report on Economic Project

45040035 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic
28 Nov 87 p 29

[Article by Rami Nabil Khuri: "Economics of the Sudan, Part 3"]

[Text] General development expenditure, which was characterized by expansion during the past decade, had very serious effects on the balance of payments situation, the level of the Sudan's foreign funds, and the size of its external debts. During the period between 1972-73 and 1974-75, the deficit in the current account, with the exception of remittances, increased from \$11 million a year to \$470 million. The latter figure remained the same until 1978-81 [as given in source, perhaps an error for 1978-79], with the deficit rising to more than \$900 million in 1980-81, and to \$1.3 billion in 1981-82, due to the increment in oil prices and the serious decrease in

cotton production. The only countervailing factor was remittances by Sudanese working overseas, which reached a rate of \$325 million a year late in the last decade and early in the present decade. Thus the repeated occurrence of deficit on a continuous and steady basis led to a collapse in total government funds, so that they no longer covered imports except for a few days, besides an accumulation of trade payments due and the government's inability to service trade debts or eased debts. On four different occasions, the Sudanese government found itself forced to reschedule the debts owed to the countries participating in the so-called Club of Paris and to reach agreements with the trade banks to reschedule the capital and interest of these debts. The size of the Sudan's indebtedness is estimated at about \$8 billion, although the figure mentioned in official statistics is only \$5.6 billion. The difference can be attributed to capitalization of the interest of many of the debts and conversion of some trade debts into medium-term debts of certain official exporting firms. Some estimates indicate that half of the foreign debts of the Sudan result from the influx of new capital into the country.

The Sudan is still suffering from the burden of the economic problems that occurred during the seventies and from its slowness in adjusting to the period of rising energy prices. In 1983, the deficit in the current account dropped only from \$254 million to \$220 million, despite a reduction of the gap in the trade balance from \$350 million to \$190 million and a rise in remittances by Sudanese workers from \$107 million to \$246 million as a result of adjustment of the exchange rate. Furthermore, the improvement that has occurred in the productive sector and in the foreign trade situation will have no positive influence, given the rise in the cost of debt servicing, which increases every time the Sudan reschedules these debts.

In the domestic area, the 1983-84 budget forced an easing of the restrictions that had been imposed on expenditures during the preceding year, so that this item rose by about 27 percent, compared to a rise of 5 percent in the 1982-83 budget. It is therefore expected that the deficit will rise by 52 percent, which will expose to erosion previously realized gains in the budget deficit to total domestic product ratio. The increase in the budget deficit, which decreases the opportunity to lower inflation rates, is considered a reflection of the rise in debt-servicing obligations, the rise in the allocations of local governments, as well as the drop in revenues from taxes on imports. Furthermore, the series of allocations that the government earmarks for development has been declining in real value.

During 1983, the Sudan was able to realize some progress in the area of exploiting its oil wealth. The White Nile Petroleum Company, which is responsible for transporting crude oil by pipe to the harbor of Port Sudan, contracted with several foreign companies to build a pipeline and oil exporting facilities, in addition to taking the required measures to provide financing for these two projects. However, the unstable situation in the South led to halting the work temporarily and affected work on the Jonglei Canal project, which aims at strengthening control over the water of the Nile River and increasing the Sudan's agricultural potentials.

Given the rise in the size of the country's debts, the Sudanese economy is unlikely to realize any noticeable improvement during the next 2 or 3 years, since the yearly rate for servicing foreign debts had by the end of 1985 reached about \$850 million, of which \$350 million were paid as interest. At the same time, a large deficit will continue to occur in the current account. A deficit in the trade account will continue to occur, because the imbalance in this account is structural, not transitory, in its nature. The remittances of Sudanese working abroad are also not expected to succeed in improving the situation of the balance of the current account. The only solution available to Sudanese authorities for rescuing the economy from collapse is obtaining more new loans. It is desirable that aid offered to the Sudan should be on easy terms. Most of it may possibly come in the form of rescheduling debts over the long term.

If the Sudan is able to furnish the aid it needs, and if this is accompanied by a revival of the international commodity markets, it will be within the power of the Sudanese economy in the long-term future once again to register suitable growth rates by increasing production of the agricultural sector and developing sources of oil wealth. The Sudan is also expected to realize increased self-sufficiency in food products, fertilizers, cement, and hydrocarbons. However, the government acknowledges that it is unable to implement any principal development projects because of its external obligations. The Sudan will therefore concentrate on creating a suitable investment climate to attract more Arab and foreign investors to participate in agricultural, industrial, and perhaps also mining projects. The Sudan will try to strike a balance between its need to resolve ongoing trade and foreign payments problems and its need not to fall behind the other developing countries in the competition to export nonbasic commodities.

BANGLADESH

Ershad Reaffirms Support to Palestinians

46001160a Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER
in English 30 Nov 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] President Hussain Muhammad Ershad reaffirmed Bangladesh's total support to the Palestinians cause on the annual observance of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people on Sunday, reports BSS.

In a message on Sunday the President said, "The annual observance of the international day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people is not only a reflection of our deep concern for the Palestinian people but also a striking reminder that the question of their legitimate rights lies at the core of the complex situation in the Middle East. The government and the people of Bangladesh once again join the world community this year to observe the day and reaffirm our total support to the dauntless Palestinian people in their glorious struggle for justice and self-determination.

"The situation in Palestine is one of the greatest tragedies of the contemporary world and still remains the crux of the problem of the Middle East. The people of Palestine continue to shed their blood for the liberation of their land while Israel arrogantly defies the will of international community. This presents a challenge to the conscience of humanity. The situation in the Middle East vitally affects the stability in that troubled area of the world and, moreover, carries potential threat to international peace and security. In spite of all efforts by the United Nations for the last four decades, little progress has been made towards the comprehensive solution that alone can ultimately ensure peace and justice in the Middle East."

The message said, "It is also overwhelmingly recognised that a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem cannot be conceived without regard to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

"To achieve a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem, Bangladesh fully endorses the efforts of the Secretary General of the UN to convene an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation on an equal footing with all other parties. Bangladesh also would like to reiterate her whole-hearted support to the call for an immediate withdrawal by Israel from all occupied Arab and Palestine territories including Al-Quds Al-Sharif and restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to establish their own independent state in Palestine under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole and legitimate representative.

"In commemorating the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, the people of Bangladesh would like to rededicate themselves to the just cause of the Palestinian people once again," the message added.

07310

Ershad Greets Albanians on Liberation Day

46001160b Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER
in English 30 Nov 87 p 6

[Text] President Hussain Muhammad Ershad has greeted Mr Ramix Ali, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on Sunday, reports BSS.

In a message, the President said, "On the auspicious occasion of the Liberation day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Government and the people of Bangladesh join me in extending to Your Excellency and through you to the Government and the people of Albania our sincere greetings and felicitations."

"I wish Your Excellency good health, happiness and long life and for the friendly people of Albania continued peace, progress and prosperity," the message said.

President Ershad has also felicitated Mr Lazar Mojsov, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the occasion of the National Day of his country.

In a message on Sunday the President said, "On the auspicious occasion of the National Day of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Government and the people of Bangladesh join me in extending to Your Excellency and through you to the Government and the people of Yugoslavia our warmest greetings and felicitations. It is my firm conviction that the bonds of friendship and close cooperation that so happily exist between our two Non-aligned countries will be further developed and strengthened in the years ahead to the mutual benefit of our two people."

"I wish your Excellency good health, happiness and long life and the friendly people of Yugoslavia continued peace, progress and prosperity."

07310

Paper Gives Details on Proclamation of Emergency

Proclamation Text

46001161 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in
English 28 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] The President has proclaimed a State of Emergency throughout the country, reports BSS.

The proclamation has been made under Article 141 A (1) of the Constitution in view of the existing grave emergency that threatens the security and economic life of Bangladesh by internal disturbances.

A proclamation issued in Dhaka on Friday night said: Whereas the President is satisfied that an emergency situation exists which threatens the internal security and economic life of Bangladesh by internal disturbances.

Now, therefore, under authority vested by Article 141 A (1) of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the President hereby proclaims a State of Emergency.

The President, by virtue of powers vested in him under Article 141 C (1) of the Constitution, has suspended the right to move any court for enforcement of fundamental rights contained in Articles 27, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42 and 43.

A Presidential order to this effect said, all cases pending in the courts for enforcement of the above mentioned rights shall remain suspended during the operation of the State of Emergency declared today, November 27, 1987 under Article 141 A (1) of the Constitution.

Enforcement Imminent

46001161 Dhaka *THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER* in English 28 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] The President has promulgated the Emergency Powers Ordinance 1987 to preserve the safety and security of the people and the state and the economic life of the country and to maintain public order, reports BSS.

The Ordinance promulgated here on Friday night said it had become essential and indispensable to adopt certain special measures to ensure supply of essential commodities and services to the community.

The Ordinance has been issued since Parliament is not in session now, and whereas the President is satisfied that necessary condition prevailed for taking certain immediate measures.

It said the proclamation of state of emergency shall be enforced forthwith.

Under provisions of the Ordinance, the following activities have been prohibited: Provocation or hatred against the Government, activities prejudicial to the sovereignty and defence of the state, prejudicial to the friendly relations with foreign countries, to security and public safety or interest of the country, interference of encouragement or incitement to create law and order situation, creation of disaffection among members of the Armed Forces or public servants in the performance of their duties and to induce any member of such forces or any public servant to fail in the performance of his duties, to bring into hatred or contempt or to excite disaffection

against the Government established by law, creation or excitement, feelings of enmity or hatred between different communities and sections of people, to cause fear or alarm to the public or any section of the public, to impede, delay or restrict means of transport or locomotion, or the supply and distribution of any essential commodity, prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community, prejudicial to the economy or financial interests of the Staff.

According to the Ordinances there shall be no cessation of work by anybody employed in any undertaking or establishment except in furtherance of an industrial dispute as defined in the Industrial Relations Ordinance of 1969 (XXIII of 1969).

It has debarred encouragement or incitement to any person or class of persons or the public in general to refuse or defer payment of any tax, rate, cess or any other dues payable to the government or any local authority.

The Ordinance provides for powers to make orders detaining, removing or restricting the movement of any person to prevent him from doing any prejudicial activity.

It also said that a person who is not a citizen of Bangladesh could be ordered to leave Bangladesh at any time and by any route specified in the order. His return to Bangladesh can also be prohibited.

Under the provision of the Ordinance, the Government can restrict any printer, publisher and editor from publishing any matter which is prejudicial to the security and safety of Bangladesh. The Government may prohibit or regulate publication of any document relating to any particular subject.

The Ordinance empowers the authorities to suspend the activities of any association for any period in case it is found to be acting in a manner prejudicial to the security and interest of Bangladesh.

Any person contravening any of the orders under the provision of the promulgation shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term extending up to three years.

The Ordinance empowers the Government, by order addressed to a printer, publisher or editor, requiring all matters or any matter relating to a particular subject to be submitted for scrutiny to an authority specified in the order. The Government may also prohibit or regulate the making or publishing of any document or any matter relating to a particular subject or class of subjects. If anyone contravenes the aforesaid order, the Government may declare the document forfeited. The Government may also cancel the declaration of a newspaper if the forfeited document is published.

Emergency Powers Regulations

46001161 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 28 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] The Government on Friday framed the following regulations, to be called Emergency Powers Regulations, under the powers conferred on it by the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1987, says BSS.

To protect the security or interests of the State and the public or to maintain law and order, the Government, under these regulations, can, through ordinary or special orders, prohibit processions, meetings—rallies or demonstrations throughout the country or at any place or prohibit participation in those or can impose conditions on those.

Any police official may take any necessary steps including use of force to enforce these regulations.

If anyone violates any orders issued under these regulations, he/she shall be liable to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a maximum period of three years or fine or both.

In order to protect the security or interest of state or public or to maintain law and order or to ensure supply of essential commodities and services to the community, the Government can, through ordinary or special order, prohibit hartals, strikes or lock-outs in all or any industry or commercial establishment or mills-factories throughout the country or in any area for a specified period, may send any industrial dispute for adjudication or settlement to the Labour Court or any other person or authority and can take steps for implementation of decisions of the above-mentioned court, persons or authority.

If anyone violates any order issued under these regulations, he/she shall be liable to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a maximum period of three years or fine or both.

If the Government deems it necessary, to protect the security or interest of the State or the public, to collect or examine information or article, then the Government may order any person in whose possession such information or article is lying, to supply or give to any specified person or authority.

If anyone does not supply or give any information or article required under the order according to these regulations, or wilfully supplies false or wrong information then he/she shall be liable to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a maximum period of three years or fine or both.

If any person tries to violate or helps violation of any provision of or any order issued under these regulations then it will be deemed that he/she has violated the said regulations or order.

If the violator of any of these regulations or any order issued under it, is a corporation or company or firm then its director, owner, partner, manager, secretary or any other official or agent will be deemed to have violated the said regulations or order unless he can prove that the violation has occurred without his knowledge or he has tried his best to prevent such violation.

Prohibitory Orders

46001161 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 28 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] The Government on Friday night issued the following prohibitory orders under the Special Powers Act, reports BSS.

(1) The Proclamation of Emergency, Emergency Ordinance and all orders issued thereunder shall not be questioned by signs, words, signals or hints, or adversely criticised, directly or indirectly.

(2) No news, views or comments on activities prohibited by emergency powers shall be published.

(3) No Government decision or action shall be criticised.

(4) Strikes and lockouts in mills, factories and commercial establishments have been banned for a period of two months.

(5) Processions, demonstrations, meetings, both indoors and outdoors, and taking part in processions, demonstrations and meetings have been prohibited.

(6) Funeral processions, bridal parties, religious congregations in mosques and other places of worship have been exempted from the purview of these orders.

07310

Veteran Communist Leader Toaha Dies

46001174 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 30 Nov 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] Mr Mohammad Toaha, a former MP and Chairman of Samyabadi Dal (Toaha) died of a heart attack on Sunday night at his Char Jangalia village home under laxmipur district, family sources said. He was 67, reports BSS.

Mr Toaha went to his village home, Char Jangalia, accompanied by his wife on Friday last.

He is survived by his wife, two daughters, and a host of relatives, friends and well-wishers to mourn his death.

Our correspondent adds: Mr Toaha was feeling sick in the evening at his Ramgati home. He was being taken to the hospital. But on way he expired. His body arrives Dhaka today (Monday).

Mr Md Toaha, one of the top Communist leaders was elected an MLA in 1954 on the United Front ticket. He was connected with the leftist movement for the last four decades. He was a popular peasant leader. After the division of the Communist party in this country as a result of Sino-Soviet ideological differences in 1966, Mr Toaha with the late Mr Sukhendu Dastidar led the pro-Peking Communist Party of Bangladesh.

He was a close associate of the late Maulana Bhashani. He organised a series of big peasant conferences to the anti-Ayug movement during the mass upsurge movement in 1969 and during the War of Liberation Mr Toaha played a vital role.

He suffered heart strokes earlier also. He went to China for treatment last year.

One of the founding members of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Association, Mr Toaha was also a close friend of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

07310

INDIA

Commentary Alleges Junejo Embarrassed by U.S.
46240006 New Delhi DINMAN in Hindi
9 Nov 87 p 10-11

[Article by Bhawani Sengupta: "The Dwarf Prime Minister: Junejo Cut to Size in United States"]

[Text] Mohammed Khan Junejo, Pakistan's prime minister, was very embarrassed during his second trip to Washington. During his 20 minutes talks with President Reagan it was clear to him that the United States was not going to believe that Pakistan's atomic program was only for peaceful purposes. The U.S. lack of faith in Pakistan has set Junejo back. While talking to Pakistanis living in New York, he said that Reagan was willing to believe whatever the dictator Zia said, however, he did not want to listen to an elected and very popular prime minister.

I was in Washington when Mr Junejo visited the United States in the summer of 1986. The Reagan government had spread the proverbial red carpet in his honor. Reagan and his wife had welcomed him warmly on the green lawn of the White House. Mr Reagan talked with him for about one hour and even gave a dinner in his honor. The list of the guests invited for this dinner was as long as the one they had for the dinner honoring Rajiv Gandhi.

The Reagan administration had introduced Mr Junejo as the "elected prime minister." He wanted the U.S. Congress to believe that Pakistan was no longer a military dictatorship. It was being told that even though no political parties were involved, Pakistanis were allowed to elect their own prime minister. Mr Junejo of a very

slim figure and sharp features glowed when called an elected prime minister. He was showing off the U.S. certification on his being elected.

Junejo had gone to the United States to discuss terms for the second installment of the 6-year U.S. aid for Pakistan. He was sure that the U.S. Congress would approve this aid. All Pakistan had to do was to supply arms to Afghanistan on Washington's behalf and refuse to consider seriously any proposal made by Kabul or Moscow.

The atmosphere in Washington during Junejo's second trip was very different. President Reagan did meet with him in the Oval Office, however, it was only a 20-minute meeting. Most of this time was spent in listening to demands made by Mr Reagan. These demands were like slaps in the face of Mr Junejo. Mr Reagan told Mr Junejo that Pakistan's atomic program should be inspected by the U.S. experts if not by an international team. The U.S. Congress was not going to be satisfied with anything less than that.

The U.S. Congress had postponed discussion on aid to Pakistan for 3 months. In other words, Pakistan did not get the second instalment of the promised \$800 million. Congressman Stephen Solarez, chairman of Asian subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee, was busy writing a new bill. This bill asks the President to assure the Congress that Pakistan was not enriching uranium for making nuclear weapons. Pakistan will no longer be able to bypass the Symington Amendment. According to this amendment the United States is not allowed to give any kind of assistance to a country that is processing uranium.

Some U.S. official had thought that the U.S. Congress was going to approve the second instalment of aid to Pakistan without any trouble. There are but few people in the United States who are opposed to the government policy on Nicaragua, Angola, and Afghanistan. The United States knows that it must continue to supply arms to the rebels in Afghanistan in order to hurt the USSR. These weapons cannot be supplied without Pakistan's cooperation. Therefore, no problem was expected in the approval for the second instalment of the promised aid to Pakistan.

Pakistan's foreign policy is based on this premise. Junejo and Zia wanted to believe that Pakistan was not a puppet in the hands of the United States, but a trusted and valuable friend. According to their belief the United States needs Pakistan as much as Pakistan needs the United States. In the light of this kind of equal relationship, Pakistan was supposed to have some leverage.

There was a flaw in this logic, however. Both Washington and Pakistan knew that the Afghanistan problem was going to be solved in a few years. Their relationship which was totally based on the Afghanistan problem would cool one day. The United States and the USSR are ready to sign a pact to restrict nuclear arms. Once such

an agreement is signed the situation will change dramatically. Gorbachev's increasing popularity in the United States is good neither for Reagan nor for Mr Junejo's government. The U.S. policy toward the USSR will change once Reagan leaves the White House. A democratic president in the White House would mean improved relations with the USSR and bad news for Pakistan.

The United States began to closely monitor Pakistan's nuclear program. Pakistan decided to speed up its efforts to develop technology to enrich uranium for making atomic weapons. A Canadian citizen of Pakistani origin ignored all U.S. laws and tried to smuggle a special kind of steel important for making atom bomb.

Junejo tried his best to convince the Americans that Pakistan did not want to make atom bomb. He assured them that Pakistan would sign the nuclear proliferation treaty as soon as India signed it. According to Junejo the major problem was not Pakistan's peaceful use of atomic energy but India ability to make atom bomb. How could the United States make separate rules for Pakistan after enacting some rules for India?

Junejo went even further. He announced that the Canadian citizen with Pakistan origin was actually an Indian agent! Junejo told the Americans that that person had travelled to India earlier. He was trying to convince the Americans that India had pulled this trick to get Pakistan and the United States further apart.

Junejo took a very firm stand on Afghanistan while addressing the General Assembly of the United Nations. He assured that Pakistan would continue supporting Afghan rebels and also demand withdrawal of Soviet troops. This speech was given to make the Americans happy. Moscow was a little surprised at it.

The Americans still were not satisfied. The United States continued to pressure Junejo. They did not think that Pakistan's expressed support for Afghan rebels in the Geneva meeting was not enough. The United States wants assurance that Pakistan does not have the ability to make atom bomb. The United States cannot afford to fight Iran without Pakistan's help. Junejo was told that the Reagan administration would try have the Congress release the second instalment of the aid if Pakistan was willing to accept new U.S. demands.

Neither Zia-ul Haq nor Junejo can agree to this demand. They know well that this will be strongly opposed at home. Iran is an old ally of Pakistan. Pakistanis support Iran. Not only the Shia, who make up 13 percent of Pakistan's population, but also other Pakistani Muslims favor Iran. In a war with Iran Pakistan's being with the United States would cost Pakistan plenty. At the same time, it cannot agree to inspection of its program by an international team. Such an act would also be strongly opposed.

Thus, it was a very disappointed Mohammed Khan Junejo that returned from Washington. He was assured by the State Department and some personnel in the White House that somehow the aid would continue. Junejo, however, had gotten the message that the situation was not very good. He found himself facing more problems on his return to Pakistan.

His speech given in a meeting of Pakistanis living in New York was very careful. It lacked the eloquence of the speech given in the U.N. General Assembly. He said that Pakistan was seriously considering and was optimistic about a political solution to the Afghanistan problem. He also said that Pakistan would not bow to anyone and would not let anyone deprive it of its autonomy. His audience, however, was not impressed. The United States knows well that it cannot stop aid to Pakistan, but it wants Pakistan to reciprocate. The United States knows well that Pakistan's semi-military government cannot function without the U.S. aid. Junejo and his boss, Zia-ul Haq, know that the "civil war" in Afghanistan cannot continue without Pakistan-United States cooperation. This will help Pakistan obtain the needed aid from the United States. Pakistan does not think that it is necessary to compromise over the atomic program or the Persian Gulf since the Afghan issue is a valuable enough bargaining chip.

Whatever happens, Pakistan will get U.S. aid. Junejo's position, however, has been adversely affected both in Pakistan and the United States. The "elected Prime minister" has been cut to size now. He has become a dwarf!

07997

Supreme Court Rules on Election Challenge Process

46001116 Madras *THE HINDU* in English
11 Nov 87 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Nov. 10—In what is known as the "Maharashtra Legislative Council election case", the Supreme Court today reiterated that "the validity of an election process" under the Representation of People Act could be challenged only in an election petition filed under the Act as provided by Article 329 (B) of the Constitution.

The court said the word "election process" was used in Article 329 (B) of the Constitution to connote the entire process culminating in a candidate being declared elected.

Mr. Justice E.S. Venkataramiah, delivering the judgment of the Bench, reiterated that "having regard to the important functions which the Legislatures have to perform in a democracy it had been recognised to be a matter of first importance that election should be concluded as early as possible according to the time-schedule and all controversial matters and disputes arising out

of elections should be postponed till after the elections were over so that the election proceedings might not be unduly retarded or protracted".

Hence the Bench, which included Mr. Justice K.N. Singh, reemphasised, that even "if there was any ground relating to the non-compliance with the provisions of the Act and the Constitution on which the validity of an election process could be questioned, the person interested in questioning the elections has to wait till the election is over and institute a petition in accordance with Section 81 of the Act calling in question the election of the successful candidate" within a specified time.

Appeal Allowed

The Bench was giving reasons in support of its orders allowing an appeal by special leave from the Election Commission against interim orders dated September 26, 1987 and October 16 made by the Aurangabad Bench of the Bombay High Court staying the election schedule to the Maharashtra Legislative Council from six specified local authorities constituencies. The Bench, while allowing the appeal directed the Election Commission to proceed "with the election in accordance with law".

The poll was scheduled to take place on November 1, according to a revised schedule fixed by the Election Commission in the wake of the High Court's first interim orders dated September 26.

The Bench directed the respondents (who were writ petitioners before the High Court) to pay Rs. 5,000 to the appellant "by way of costs since the entire proceedings in the High Court amounted to a clear abuse of the process of law".

"It has to be stated here", the Bench noted, that "it is not the law that every non-compliance with the provisions of the Act or of the Constitution will vitiate an election" and that "it is only when it is shown that the result of the election was materially affected by such non-compliance the High Court would have jurisdiction to set aside an election in accordance with Section 100 (1)(D) (IV) of the Act".

"Disturbed"

"We are very much disturbed", the Bench said, "by the manner in which the Aurangabad Bench interfered not once but twice with the process of election which was being held under the provisions of the Act to the Legislative Council".

"The High Court was in error in thinking", the Bench said, that "it alone had the exclusive power to protect democracy". "The success of democracy", the Bench pointed out, "is dependent upon the cooperation of the

Legislature, the executive, the judiciary, the Election Commission, the press, the political parties and above all the citizenry and each of them discharging the duties assigned to it".

"Every member of the body politic should play his legitimate role for the success of democracy" and that "some times the success of democracy also depends upon the observance of restraint on the part of the constitutional functionaries", the Bench added.

Without Jurisdiction

"We are of the view", it ruled, that both the interim orders made by the High Court—the one passed on September 26, 1987 postponing the last date of withdrawal of candidates from September 28 to October 1 and the other passed on October 16 (staying the election) "were without jurisdiction".

"There was hardly any justification", the Bench pointed out, on the part of the High Court, for entertaining the "review petition" in the circumstances of this case (which led to High Court's interim orders dated October 16) and for issuing notice thereon particularly after the High Court itself had rejected the petition on the ground that it had no jurisdiction to interfere with the "process of election" at that stage in view of provisions of Article 329 (B) of the Constitution.

In disposing of this case, the Bench noted that the Election Commission had a guideline that if at least 75 per cent of the local authorities in a local authority constituency were functioning and again at least 75 per cent of the votes in the total electorate was available, then the electorate should be asked to elect their representative to the Legislative Council. In the instant case 75 per cent of the total electorate (including the number of members of zilla parishads of Ozmanabad and Latur districts who would have been voters had the said Zilla Parishad been constituted) were entitled to participate. Since the existing position in the constituency satisfied the guideline prescribed by the Election Commission, the election from the said constituency had been ordered, the Bench pointed out.

/06091

Minister Says Official Secrets Act To Be Altered
46001123 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English
18 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] New Delhi, November 17 (UNI)—Amendments to plug loopholes in the Officials Secrets Act was in an "advanced" stage of preparation to counter effectively Pakistan espionage, the minister of state for internal security, Mr P. Chidambaram, indicated today.

These amendments were at a fairly advanced stage and would be incorporated in a bill to be brought before Parliament "as soon as possible," he told Mr Arun Singh in the Rajya Sabha today.

Expressing concern over reports about increasing espionage activities indulged in by Pakistan, Mr Singh asked whether any changes were contemplated in the Officials Secrets Act in the larger interest of unity and integrity of the country.

Allaying the apprehensions of the members, Mr Chidambaram assured them that the country's security forces and the intelligence agencies were in "constant" vigil to thwart any attempt by Pakistan.

The country's security would not be compromised in any way, he said.

Mr Mahendra Prasad feared that collaborators within the country may pose a grave threat to the security of the country in the event of a confrontation with Pakistan.

Mr Chidambaram told Dr Ratnakar Pandey that the centre was satisfied with the steps taken by the Jammu and Kashmir government to counter Pakistan's espionage activities.

The minister told Prof C. Lakshmana in reply to a question that the centre had its own source of information and it did not rely solely on the reports provided by the Jammu and Kashmir government on Pakistan's espionage activities.

Referring to arrests of three persons by the state police on September last, Mr Chidambaram said in a written answer that during interrogation Mohddin, Abdul Sitar and Gulam Nabi admitted that they have engaged in espionage activities.

Under the orders of district magistrate, Poonch, Mohddin had been detained under the J and K Public Safety Act for two years.

Abdul Sitar and Gulam Nabi had been detained for one year under the same act.

/06091

Defense Study Explains Rise in Expenditures
46001119 Bombay *THE TIMES OF INDIA* in English
13 Nov 87 p 4

[Text] New Delhi (UNI)—The ongoing modernisation of the Indian armed forces since the 1962 Chinese aggression has resulted in galloping defence expenditure.

With some of the equipment in the Indian inventory getting outdated and manufacturers discontinuing production of many systems like the Canberra aircraft, India has been forced to go in for new generation equipment which is much more costly.

Being an arms importing country, India started diversifying its sources of supply and in the last five-years defence plan, arms acquired from non-socialist countries became an important component of India's arms import, a study on "trends in Indian defence expenditure" says.

But, these imports have been costlier than those from the socialist countries. Many commentators have observed that the cost of acquiring equipment from non-socialist countries was four to ten times higher than the same from the East Bloc sources.

The process of modernisation so far has been following a pattern of replacement, that is, one particular equipment is replaced by another machine of a new generation or of an improved variety, these commentators say.

Government Attitude

The government's attitude towards defence expenditure (DE) changed after the 1962 debacle. The then government had either "not foreseen" or had "underestimated" the Chinese threat, says the research paper by Miss Y. Lakshmi, written at Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses.

A "new defence consciousness" was roused in the country and "the need was realised for maintaining adequate armed forces to resist any external aggression," the paper said.

The threat posed by a nuclear China, a US-backed regime in Pakistan and the "cementing" of the relationship between these two neighbours were taken into account.

Apart from this, the sheer size of the country, with its 7,500-km long coastline and a landmass of about 3.2 million square kilometres, "forced the economy to devote enough resources for guarding its national frontiers."

The armed forces were also required to protect and guard the economic assets of the country and maintain order.

The change of attitude towards defence after the war with China resulted in a gradual and steady rise in DE from a "nominal" level during the earlier period.

Empirical Data

There was a spurt in the DE from about 12 to 14 per cent of the Central government expenditure before 1962 to 22 per cent in 1963-64, the study says quoting defence budget figures.

In term of the gross national product too, DE rose from two per cent to 3.5 per cent during the same period.

The empirical evidence provided in the study shows that DE galloped from Rs. 473.9 crores in 1962-63 to an estimated Rs. 8,728 crores in 1986-87.

The trends reveal that DE as a percentage of total Central government expenditures spurted from 17 per cent in 1963-64 to 32.4 per cent the next year, and then till beginning of the next decade in 1973-74 maintained a level between 19 and 21 per cent.

The trends also reveal that the rate of growth of DE during the past two decades was greater than the same for gross national product. Between 1962-63 and 1984-85, the DE in current prices rose by over 14 times, while the gross national product increased by less than 12 times.

This trend was evident even if the values were taken at constant prices, that is after deflating the DE at current price by the wholesale price index at 1970-71 base, the study said.

G.N.P. Percentage

While the DE increased by 2.38 per cent during the same period, the rate of growth of GNP was only 2.28 per cent.

The maximum the DE could reach as a percentage of GNP was 4.8 per cent under current prices.

The only time did it cross the four per cent mark were twice—once after the Sino-Indian war and the next time after the 1965 Indo-Pakistani war, the study said.

The data collected by the author from reliable international sources showed that the proportion of the Indian defence expenditure to Central government's expenditure and the GNP was much below the levels of our neighbours—namely China and Pakistan, with whom India has fought wars.

The DE in terms of rupees and as a percentage of the central budget "increased steadily during the 60s and early 70s primarily to make preparations to meet aggressions from the north and the west," the study said.

However, from mid-1970s onwards, it pointed out that the DE as a percentage of the government expenditure declined but not substantially.

Capital Outlay

The DE was 21 per cent of the federal expenditure in the war years, 19.2 in the post-war years and hovered around 17 per cent during the Janata years, the figures showed.

The study divides the DE into net revenue expenditure (NRE) and net capital expenditure (NCE). While the former accounts mainly for the pay and allowances, stores and ordnance factories, the latter is the expenditure made towards increasing the capital asset base of the armed forces besides maintaining the existing forces.

In the total DE, the NRE accounts for over 89 per cent while the NCE for 11 per cent on an average.

The NRE increased by more than 18 times between 1962-63 and 1986-87 from Rs. 425.3 crores to Rs. 7,630 crores.

Coming to allocation of resources between the three services—army, navy and air force—the study says the earlier threat perceptions were considered in terms of landlocked borders with Pakistan and China.

The threat then was visualised as an army attack, with the air force playing a supportive role. This concept underwent a change and it "was realised that wars are fought and won by the air force."

Navy Neglected

Hence, most of the investment then went to the army and the air force, while the navy "looked like an underfed service."

But since the beginning of this decade, with U.S. bases coming up in Diego Garcia, its nuclear vessels making port calls at Karachi and the arrival of U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise in the Bay of Bengal in 1971, along with the realisation of underwater assets in terms of crude oil, minerals and marine life, the expenditure on the navy rose substantially during the later periods.

In terms of percentage, till date the largest chunk of the DE—65.6 per cent—goes to the army for reasons of size. The air force gets 20.9 per cent while the navy receives 8.1 per cent.

Trust towards the army, the study says, has also been due to the abundance of manpower resources in the country. By the same account, the air force and the navy are difficult to maintain as these services are capital-oriented.

While the NRE allocation for the army increased by over 15 times between 1962-63 and 1986-87 and by 23 times for air force, the NRE allocation rose by over 32 times for the navy, from a paltry Rs. 20.5 crores to Rs. 665 crores, a figure still low vis-a-vis the other services.

Army Strength

During and after the Janata years, the government realising the need increased the allocation towards expending the capital asset base of the armed forces. The overall NCE increased by more than 22 times during this period.

While in the current prices, the NCE allocation for the army rose by ten times and for the air force by six times, the allocation for the navy increased by a phenomenal 90 times between 1962-63 and 1986-87. The same trend emerges if the values are taken in constant prices, the study says.

Most of the increase in the NRE on the army towards pay and allowances, stores and ordnance factories. The strength of the army rose from 550,000 in 1963-64 to 1,000,000 in 1985-86, simultaneously increasing the proportion of expenditure on emoluments.

The volume of arms production by ordnance factories and private companies increased by about 24 times in absolute terms—from Rs. 131.2 crores in 1963-64 to an estimated Rs. 3,106.4 crores in 1985-86.

The navy and the air force being capital-oriented have a greater cost of equipment than manpower. Therefore, the study says, despite a large increase in manpower, a major chunk of the DE went towards equipment and stores.

The bias of the DE in favour of stores and capital assets vis-a-vis pay allowances during this 25-year period, follows a similar pattern in both developed countries and in the third world.

Despite the importance of defence research and development, particularly in terms of its ambitious programmes of developing the light combat aircraft, the main battle tank, communication equipment and others, this sector has been getting barely 2.1 per cent of DE on an average for the entire period.

The study stresses that India has seldom predicted its force structure solely on its immediate adversaries.

Therefore, the process of continuous modernisation of the armed forces, the author feels, should not be camouflaged as an arms race in the subcontinent.

/06091

First Private Sector Midsteel Plant Being Set Up 46001118 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 12 Nov 87 pp 1, 12

[Article by D.G. Gupte]

[Text] Bombay, November 11—A Rs 200-crore integrated mid-steel plant in the private sector is being set up near Bhandara, about 70 km from Nagpur. This is the first project of its kind in the country since the government of India announced its industrial licensing policy in 1956.

The project is being set up by Sunflag Iron and Steel Co Ltd, promoted by Sunflag Ltd, U.K., belonging to a Non-Resident Indian (NRI) family. The plant would have an initial capacity of 200,000 tonnes per annum of mild and alloy steel rolled products.

According to Mr K.W. Stripgen, managing director, Mannesmann Demag Metallurgical Division, Federal Republic of Germany, who is also a director of the Indian company, this would be a major milestone and revolutionise steel making in India.

It will be the most modern integrated steel plant in the country and comparable with the best in the world. It would incorporate the most modern steel production technology from Mannesmann Demag, Krupp Industrie-technik and Neue Hamburger Stahlwerke of West Germany.

Technical consultancy and detailed engineering has been provided by M.N. Dastur and Co., leading consultant to the Indian steel industry. Mr Stripgen said that unlike integrated steel plants, which have to import coking coal and mini steel plants that are dependent on imported steel scrap, the company's plant would use iron ore and non-coking coal abundantly available in the country.

This would be the first plant in India based on sponge iron—electric steel making—rolling route. The process, being flexible, could start with steel scrap or use direct reduction system. The plant could use very fine iron ore, which could not be used by integrated steel plants based on blast furnace.

The per unit capital cost is low at Rs 10,000 per tonne, compared to other integrated steel plants at Rs 25,000 per tonne.

This would be the highly automated and fully computerised plant to maximise productivity. It would have unique flexibility to produce a wide range of high value added steels. Mr Stripgen said that the plant capacity could be multiplied easily up to 600,000 tonnes per annum by installing balancing equipment.

He said the technology being supplied to the plant was hardly 15 years old, and had been perfected in the past three years. At present, steel makers in the world decide

the use of a particular type of steel and then produce that type. "This is a revolution in steel making." Mr Stripgen said that Mannesmann Demag had taken up a challenge to set the world's most modern plant in India.

He said regional steel plants could be a solution for India as this would overcome infrastructural problems. Midi steel plants with facility to raise the capacity could help third world countries, where there are limitations on raising resources.

He felt that regional, compact steel plants would have a definite role to play in India. Although public sector large integrated steel plants would continue to dominate Indian steel industry in the coming years, about 30-35 per cent of total steel production could be achieved through midi steel integrated plants.

He said with improvement in technology and installation of necessary equipment and instrumentation, main steel plants owned by Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL), which were currently suffering from under-utilisation of capacity, could increase their production both in terms of quantity and quality.

Mr S.C. Maheshwari, director in-charge of Sunflag Iron and Steel Co, said that the company had collaborated with world giants in steel. Krupp produced over 4 million tonnes of steel per annum including 1.5 million tonnes of special steels. It had built the largest number of iron ore reduction plants in the world. Krupp was responsible for the company's iron making plant.

Mannesmann Demag has licenced its know-how and assisted over 200 units in setting up modern steel making facilities the world over, including the U.S.A., Japan and South Korea. Mannesmann Demag was providing the latest steel making technology to the company.

Neue Hamburger Stahlwerke GmbH, West Germany, considered to be one of the most efficient steel plants in the world, produced 99 per cent first quality materials at high efficiency level. This company was providing operating know-how to Sunflag Steel. It would also provide technical management to guarantee that the company achieved the highest levels of productivity from the outset.

In iron making, the proven Krupp 'Codir' technology would guarantee lowest coal consumption and flexibility of various grades of coal and iron ore. The material handling system was completely automated and would use full computerised process control.

In steel making, bottom tapping furnace would be used for the first time in India. It would also use advanced closed loop computerised process controlled system to control arc furnace, ladle furnace and continuous casting. Besides, a continuous one tonne per minute rolling mill with the latest design would guarantee a yield of 96 per cent.

Mr Maheshwari said the plant would employ about 750 workers at full capacity. It expected to commence production in April, 1988.

The Sunflag group founded by Mr Satyadev Bhardwaj in 1937 had grown steadily and spread its manufacturing operations in six countries. Today, the group had diversified range of activities in Kenya, Tanzania, Nigeria, Cameroon, U.K. and India, and its 20 companies employed over 10,000 people.

Since the beginning, the group's philosophy had been to use the most up to date technology in all its plants. It had been the first Indian-managed group to start a manufacturing venture in Cameroon, way back in 1976. It had acquired a polyester filament yarn plant in U.K. and converted it into a profitable venture, despite fierce international competition.

/06091

Incentive for Users of Indigenous Technology
46001121 Calcutta *THE TELEGRAPH* in English
16 Nov 87 p 8

[Text] New Delhi, Nov. 15—In order to promote indigenous technology, the government has announced relief to users of know-how developed within the country. This will be in the form of depreciation allowance at a higher rate of 50 per cent.

The depreciation allowance will be available for the machinery and plant installed in the accounting years relating to the assessment year 1988-89 and subsequent assessment year.

According to a government release, this incentive will be applicable only to that machinery and plant which is to be installed for manufacture or production of goods based on indigenous technology.

For availing of this allowance, the articles should be manufactured by using technology or know-how developed in a laboratory owned or financed by the government public sector company, university or an institution recognised for this purpose by the prescribed authority.

The incentive will also be available in such cases where the right to use the technology process or know-how to manufacture or produce the products has been acquired by the tax payers from the owner of such laboratory or any other person deriving title from such owner.

The increased depreciation allowance of 50 per cent will, however, not be admissible for items mentioned in the eleventh schedule referred in Rule 5(2) of the income tax rules.

For claiming additional incentive, the tax payer will have to furnish a certificate from the secretary, department of scientific and industrial research, along with the

returns on income. The certificate is intended only for the plant and machinery installed after April 1, 1987, and will be subject to the provisions of section 32 of the I-T Act.

/06091

Racket in Illegal Immigration to U.S. Busted
46001117 New Delhi PATRIOT in English
11 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] The Crime Branch on Tuesday claimed to have busted two gangs engaged in international level racket of sending illegal immigrants to USA through Mexico and Venezuela and the other exporting manpower abroad using forged passports and visas.

Three persons arrested were associated with the first gang, while two persons arrested were associated with the second gang. The arrested were identified as Afrik Singh, Vijay Kumar Malhotra, and B.S. Sandhu. The other two arrested were identified as Avtar Singh and Raj Kishan Seth. Substantial evidence in terms of incriminating documents have been found against the suspects, the spokesman of Crime Branch said.

The first gang sending illegal immigrants to USA with relatives there, used to send them through Mexico, Venezuela or Nicaragua. Two of the gang members Sandhu and V.K. Malhotra stayed on the border of USA and Mexico, while Afrik Singh masterminded the operation from Delhi. Afrik Singh's responsibility was to arrange for all the travel documents.

The victims on reaching Mexico and other points of disembarkment were reportedly met by B.S. Sandhu, who after contacting local agents sent them across the border often in vehicles carrying frozen food or live cattle, or even vehicles carrying earth. Several such victims of illegal migration had died while being transported illegally across the US-Mexico border, the spokesman revealed.

Absconding

The police had been on the lookout for Afrik Singh and gang ever since four of the 25 Indians sent by him to Venezuela in 1986 were detected carrying forged documents and sent back. Amardeep Singh of Hoshiarpur was one such person detected. He had been charged 35,000 dollars in foreign exchange which had been sent to him by his sister through a bank draft. His sister lived in USA.

/06091

Official Notes Problems With Westland Helicopters

46001124 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English
18 Nov 87 p 17

[Article by Bharat Bhushan, The Times of India News Service]

[Text] New Delhi—The controversial Westland W-30-160 helicopters, inducted into service in India a year ago, have started running into operational problems.

These range from a complete engine shut-down in mid-flight to peculiar engine trouble during offshore flights to Bombay High, which aviation experts find baffling.

This is the first time that the Westland helicopters, sold to India by Britain using a £ 75-million aid package, have gone into large-scale service in any country.

An earlier version of the W-30 used by the now defunct Airspurs of the U.S. had crashed over Los Angeles, grounding the whole fleet. Although design modifications were made in the helicopter subsequently, many experts believe that the W-30 has never been fully "debugged."

Aviation officials say that two engine shut-downs and 18 engine-related snags in just one year of operation are far above the average for any new helicopter.

Contrary Views

To them, the high failure rate is an indication that the British government, in its bid to prevent the Westland company from going bankrupt, had sold helicopters to India which are "essentially junk".

However, Wing Commander K.K. Saini, managing director of the fledgling public-sector helicopter corporation, Pawan Hans, maintains: "It is a perfectly safe helicopter and does not suffer from any serious flaws."

Pawan Hans, which will ultimately have a fleet of 21 Westland helicopters, has pressed only 11 of them into service so far.

The snags that these helicopters have developed, according to Wing Commander Saini, "are the teething problems which any new machine is likely to have."

Of the two engine shut-downs, one occurred while a Westland was landing at Bombay's Juhu airstrip. The rotor overspeed protection unit suddenly came into operation and cut off the engine, resulting in a "flame-out".

A flame-out refers to the fuel flame which burns continuously in a jet engine being extinguished, bringing the engine to a halt.

The second flame-out, which was more serious, occurred over Fursatganj in Uttar Pradesh when the electronic engine control unit of the Westland failed in mid-air. Pawan Hans sources admitted both these accidents took place, but said the one at Bombay "could have been avoided".

Equally worrying is the peculiar behaviour of the Westlands during offshore flights to Bombay High, where they are used to service ONGC rigs.

Aviation experts find it puzzling that after a minimum of one hour's flight, when the helicopter is flying at a constant height with a constant power output, a mismatch starts occurring between the two engines of the aircraft. This has tended to account for more than half of the engine snags in the Westland.

Ideally, both the engines of the helicopter should provide the same amount of power to the rotor. If they do not, a problem referred to as "torque split" occurs and one of the engines may attempt to take all the load and destroy itself in the process.

Engine Mismatch

In the Westland, an electronic control unit is provided to match the power output of the two engines. The problem of engine mismatch in flights over Bombay High have been narrowed down to the electronic control unit.

A senior aviation official says: "It has not been possible as yet to establish conclusively why and where in the control unit the fault occurs. Luckily, there is a manual override and the pilots have been able to take matters in their own hands and prevent any mishaps."

Wing Commander Saini says: "We have brought the problem to the notice of the manufacturers and they are looking into it very energetically."

According to him, a few interim measures like "proper checking" of the turbine frequency probe and installation of new potentiometers has helped matters. But he admits that the problem has not been fully overcome.

Instrumented Trial

To explore the factors responsible for engine mismatch, Westland along with the engine manufacturer, Rolls-Royce, has fitted a helicopter with computerised observation and analysis units at its own cost.

When test-flown in offshore areas in Britain, the "instrumented trial" showed no mismatch. This led their experts to believe that the problem may be caused by specific atmospheric conditions—mainly high temperature and high moisture content—over Bombay High.

That the Westland may face some operational disadvantages compared to other helicopters over Bombay High had even been admitted by the Prime Minister on May 2, 1985, in Parliament. But no one could foresee an engine mismatch.

Wing Commander Saini says: "The operating conditions are so different here that Pawan Hans insisted that the instrumented trials be conducted at Bombay under actual conditions."

This summer a special team of experts from Westland and Rolls-Royce, including fuel system specialists from the U.S., flew down to Bombay to carry out full-fledged instrumented trials over Bombay High.

Two sets of such trials were conducted in India in May and June this year. While the first set did not reveal anything significant, the results of the second are still being analysed by the manufacturers.

The trials, however, shown up other problems like oil leakage and defects in the fan assembly, which have now been corrected by Westland in the entire Pawan Hans fleet at its own cost.

Aviation officials seem prepared for a long period of "debugging" of the Westlands. One of them said: "I have no hesitation in saying that once the teething troubles are over the W-30 would prove to be a very good helicopter."

"In a fiercely competitive market, efforts are not spared by competing aviation firms to exaggerate the problems with the machines of their rivals."

Critics of the helicopter within the government, however, point out that there is no question of their getting swayed by the adversaries of Westland.

A senior official said: "No-one is claiming that the problems with the Westland helicopter could have been anticipated. Who is to say what other problems will emerge after the present ones are over?" The question is should we have allowed the British to twist our arm to the extent that we have to bear the risk of virtually testing a helicopter while on commercial service?

"If it is all that safe, why don't the British use it themselves or why has not anyone else bought it," he asked.

Indeed, Mr Michael Heseltine, the British defence secretary who resigned over the Westland affair, is on record as telling Parliament that the British army would not like the W-30 helicopter "even as a free gift" (Hansard, January 15, 1986).

Bad Stable Mate

It is surprising that the Indian government went in for the W-30 helicopter despite the fact that the experience with another of the company's helicopters, the Westland Sea King, has hardly been satisfactory.

In fact the average serviceability of the Indian navy's Sea King helicopters has hovered around only 18 per cent. This has largely been due to a high rate of failure, poor serviceability of the communication equipment and lack of adequate maintenance facilities in the country.

Many aviation experts think that similar problems may keep dogging the W-30 civilian helicopter of Westland in India.

/06091

Writer on Identity Crisis Among Tribals

46001122 Bombay *THE TIMES OF INDIA* in English
17 Nov 87 p 7

[Article by Sumanta Sen]

[Text] Patna—The tribal-dominated hamlets in the hills of Tripura have little in common with the hills of Darjeeling. Mr Subash Gheishing himself would not like to be compared with Mr Bejoy Hrangkhawl because of his contempt for tribals: "They (tribals) go about unclad and are illiterate, and hence we Nepalese can have nothing to do with them."

Yet, such contempt notwithstanding, Mr Gheishing makes common cause with Mr Hrangkhawl when he maintains that his agitation is for the preservation of an identity in danger. Both in Tripura and in the hills of West Bengal, it is this issue of identity that has assumed paramount importance.

The situation is tricky, and not only for these two states. The identity issue can arouse similar sentiments elsewhere. For instance, in Assam, it was this issue that saw two student leaders becoming administrators of the state. In the circumstances, is it any wonder that the less privileged sections of Indian society, like the tribals of Tripura or the Nepalese of Darjeeling are so easily aroused on the identity question?

Years of exploitation have today made the spectre of further domination appear even larger than life. If even the affluent sections of Assamese society could be roused on the identity issue, when they had no cause to be afraid of domination from outside, then why not the really underprivileged tribals and the Nepalese?

If one takes an objective view, one would have to admit that the present-day situation in these states has not wholly been the creation of either Mr Hrangkhawl or Mr

Gheishing. They are merely taking advantage of developments over the years, the responsibility for which has to be borne to a great extent by "outsiders".

In Darjeeling, since time immemorial, Nepalese boys and girls used to be known just as "kaanchas" and "kaanchis", their British, and then Indian masters using these innocent terms to drive home the point that they were mere household help.

Resentment perhaps would not have mounted if, at the same time, their masters had not brought education to the hills. With education dawned the realisation that the people from the plains were not quite prepared to treat those in the hills as equals. Discontent began to grow, and it only required an organiser like Mr Gheishing to give it the shape he wanted. His followers have not bothered to heed warnings that they had chosen a suicidal path.

In Tripura, the scene is a little more complex. The desire for a tribal homeland has grown, not merely out of exploitation, but also following developments in neighbouring Assam. If that state could be split into so many parts, to give the Mizo, Khasi and other tribals their own homelands, then why not a similar gift to the Tripura tribals?

This, particularly after the partition of the country, and the massive influx from newly-created East Pakistan, which had changed the entire demographic pattern of tiny Tripura, and the original inhabitants found themselves swamped by Bengalis?

Today, in his own motherland, the tribal has been forced to retreat into the unfriendly and desolate hillocks. What better raw material could anybody expect for waging a war on the identity issue? The Bengali in Tripura had always looked upon the tribal with mistrust and so helped to create a psychological barrier, which is now proving too high to be easily surmounted.

It is ironic that in Tripura, the ruling communists should be fighting the same tribals who gave them their first foothold in the area. But such are the dictates of parliamentary politics that Mr Nripen Chakravarty, the Tripura chief minister, cannot ignore the aspirations of the majority of voters, the Bengalis.

This, naturally, has caused further resentment among the tribals, who feel betrayed and express themselves through the establishment of the Tripura Upajati Juba Samity. But that is another story.

Swamped Identity

To maintain that the panic over one's identities getting swamped is all poppycock is to misread the situation. The grounds for panic are very genuine. This has to be appreciated. If, in their desperation, many of the tribals of Tripura or the Nepalese of Darjeeling have chosen to

abide by the calls of Mr Hrangkhawl or Mr Gheishing, the fault is not entirely theirs. It would be idle to expect that a mere law and order solution would be enough. The minorities have developed some real fears about majority intentions. True, various kinds of forces may be seeking to fish in these troubled waters. But it was not they who created the situation.

/06091

TULF Leader Interviewed on Indo-Sri Lanka Accord

46001120 New Delhi PATRIOT in English
15 Nov 87 p 5

[Interview with A. Amirthalingam, leader of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), by R. Venkataraman in New Delhi; date not given: "Amirthalingam Explains TULF Stand on Lanka Bills"; first three paragraphs are PATRIOT introduction]

[Text] Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) leader A. Amirthalingam along with the TULF top leadership was in the Capital recently to apprise the Indian Government of its reservations over the two bills to be passed in the Sri Lanka Parliament. One of the bills has since been passed.

In an exclusive interview to PATRIOT he speaks about the Indo-Sri Lanka accord, the present turmoil in the island-nation, the LTTE-IPKF undeclared war and the problems related to the Sri Lankan Tamils.

The excerpts:

Question: What do you think would bring the present fight between the LTTE and the IPKF to a halt?

Answer: First, the LTTE as per the accord should lay down its arms and the IPKF should also simultaneously announce truce so that a smooth implementation of the accord could start.

Question: But the Indian Government has clearly and categorically announced that first the LTTE should surrender its arms then only there could be truce.

Answer: I think both should and could go hand in hand. I mean simultaneously....surrender and truce.

Question: What are the objections of the TULF over the two bills?

Answer: The Government's wide discretionary powers make the administrative unit for the northern and eastern provinces an impermanent arrangement. As far as the legislative and executive powers are concerned, the bills retained the power of Parliament to amend or repeal the chapter on the provincial councils which would be through a simple exercise of a referendum in Sri Lanka where the majority community constitutes 74 per cent of

the population. Moreover, the Centre will also have the right to legislate in subjects on the State list and thus could supercede the State legislations.

Question: Is it not in accordance with the Indo-Lanka accord that the bills are introduced?

Answer: The bills seek to implement one part of the accord only. They do not provide for a proper devolution of powers. The single administrative unit for the northern and eastern provinces should be firmly created by an adequate constitutional provision. The provision in the section 154A(3) of the 13th amendment is of a dubious nature and could be interpreted to mean that a perpetual power was vested in Parliament to legislate on all important matters.

Question: The TULF has said that it could not recommend the bills to the Tamils as being satisfactory, just and durable since they do not meet the aspirations of the Tamils. If they are passed in Parliament as such without any modifications what would be the stand of the TULF?

Answer: I don't think without necessary changes the bills would be passed. We have apprised Foreign Ministry Indian officials assisting the Sri Lanka Government adequately and they have assured us that they would take necessary steps towards this end.

Question: Did you meet the Indian Prime Minister or Indian Ministers?

Answer: We have not met the Prime Minister, but we met Minister of State for External Affairs Natwar Singh and we are hopeful that the Indian Government alone can do something about it.

Question: Do you mean all your 'militant resistance' cannot put pressure on the Sri Lanka Government?

Answer: Is there not enough evidence that so far it has not been able to do so? And especially after the accord it became the moral responsibility of India to see its implementation, safeguarding the Tamil interest. We have always looked upon India and only India as our guardians.

Question: But the LTTE seemed to have become anti-Indian?

Answer: (Slightly irritated) Please don't ask me about the LTTE and the other militant groups. I can only tell you about the TULF stand.

Question: But they have rejected the accord and its implementation. For that matter, any settlement cannot succeed without their consent as they are the largest and the most powerful group.

Answer: No. They accepted the accord and even laid down some arms initially. The accord was also achieved with their consent. Before the signing of the accord all the groups including the LTTE, were consulted in Madras.

Question: But Pirabhakaran said in New Delhi when he came here for talks that he was betrayed by the Indian Government which told him that he was invited by Mr Rajiv Gandhi only for negotiations and not to give consent for the accord. In fact, after his arrival in New Delhi, suddenly he was told about the accord and forced to accept it.

Answer: I don't know. But all the groups were told about the accord and their consent was also received. The LTTE also gave its consent when consulted.

Question: Then why there is no Tamil participation at all in the accord as a party? Why then the LTTE should fight the IPKF? Moreover, in the 1977 general elections the only manifesto the TULF put before the people was that "vote for us for a separate Tamil Eelam". Now in view of that verdict of the people which made you sweep the polls in the Tamil majority area, can one say that the TULF betrayed them by accepting the accord rather than the promised Eelam?

Answer: Let me clarify one by one. First the accord is not for the Tamils exclusively. It is between the two countries (India and Sri Lanka) to keep the region out of foreign powers which endanger the security of the region and to keep the zone a zone of peace. The Tamils issue also came up. It is one of the many provisions of the accord. So the Tamils need not be a party to the accord.

Question: Sorry for interruption...at least to the extent the Tamil question is involved you could have been made a party.

Answer: I told you that before the accord was signed, both Mr K.P.S. Menon (Indian Foreign Secretary) and Mr Dikshit met all the groups in Madras and during its finalisation we were all invited to New Delhi and the mistakes pointed out by us were rectified considerably. But you cannot expect a hundred per cent satisfaction in any matter you see...I only point out that the Indian Government had done this much before the accord. Further, without delaying the matter India was to do something decisively and so it is wrong and also irresponsible to say that India hurriedly entered into the agreement. Every single day's delay was costing us at least 15 Tamils lives in Sri Lanka. Let me also tell you about the background of the accord. It was only a continuation of the negotiations we had been having since G. Parthasarathy's Annexure-C, Thimpu talks, the 19 December proposals and the negotiations that followed about the '1977 single election manifesto' of a 'separate Tamil Eelam'...though we have said so, we were

driven to a position where we decided to accept at least a single state for the Tamils with a federal nature like that of Indian states. So the question of Tamil Eelam does not arise.

Question: Is Jayewardene 'clever' then? By making the 'proxy' Indian army fight the LTTE and...

Answer: No. He was forced to accept the accord. By airdropping food supplies India emphatically implied that it would not hesitate to take strong action against Sri Lanka if it continued its offensive against the Tamils. This really forced him to come to an agreement with India. Secondly, keeping in mind the opposition among the other Sinhala political parties one could come to the conclusion that Jayewardene has done 'really' something.

Question: But he is faced with opposition from within his own party. Prime Minister Premadasa and others opposed this accord.

Answer: Yet the accord could be smoothly implemented if Jayewardene really wanted to implement it. I feel the opposition to the accord among the Sinhala people will wither away as the common Sinhala masses also now want peace.

Question: But the LTTE...

Answer: It is unfortunate that the LTTE behaves like this. I hope they will return to the negotiation process soon and plead for truce with the Indian Government.

Question: Had those 13 LTTE men not been flown to Colombo by force which resulted in the 'cyanide incident'...

Answer: That alone was not the only reason. May be that was a lever for the LTTE to pick up fight with the IPKF. Needless to say the LTTE was waiting for an 'opportunity' to declare "war" against the IPKF.

Question: What is the real reason then?

Answer: First colonisation. Violating the accord, the Government continued to create Sinhala colonies in Tamil areas. This unfortunately was not prevented by India. This was the mistake committed by both India and Sri Lanka. And the LTTE's mistake was to attack the IPKF. Thus, mistakes were committed by all the three sides.

Answer [as published]: But the LTTE massacred the Sinhala civilians in the east and when the IPKF tried to prevent it clashes started.

Question [as published]: No. It's wrong. In fact it is the accusation of the Sinhalese that the IPKF did not prevent the LTTE massacre against them. The IPKF should have taken action immediately. Ironically they did not.

They allowed the LTTE cadres to carry arms and they attacked the IPKF forcing the latter to shoot back. This is how the IPKF-LTTE 'war' started. Question: Do you think still the people would accept you. You were labelled as a 'traitor' by the LTTE. And they even awarded capital punishment for you.

Answer: I think people would support us only. I don't know about the 'capital punishment'. I only read the reports that the 'courts' run by the LTTE decided to hang me. I am not bothered.

Question: But if the people are with the LTTE...?

Answer: If so, let them contest the elections. The people are not supporting them. That's why they are against participating in the elections. What they want is the single party rule by the LTTE. Pirabhakaran once openly announced this. Please no more talk about the LTTE.

Question: Well reverting back to the single Tamil state. It is said very clearly in the accord that a plebiscite would be held in the eastern province to decide whether the people of the east wanted to merge with the north. With a massive Sinhala colonisation in the area do you think that the referendum would go in your favour. In that case, you demand of a single Tamil state or a Tamil homeland would be still a dream. Would you also suggest that a cut-off year should be defined and the Sinhalese colonised after that year would have no voting right?

Answer: No. We are opposed to any such move of the referendum.

Question: But it is envisaged in the accord. You have accepted it.

Answer: So what? Would you or did you ever hold a referendum in Kashmir on the question of merger. The accord says that first the two provinces would be united, elections will be held for the single administrative unit and after a year i.e. by 1988 December there would be a referendum in the east to determine whether they want to continue with the single unit. So, first implement the merger according to the accord.

/06091

IRAN

IRI to Sign Defensive Treaty with USSR

46400040a London KEYHAN in Persian
26 Nov 87 pp 1,14

[Text] In accordance with an invitation the Soviets have extended to Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, during this December he will go to Moscow. One of the items on his agenda there is to sign a mutual defense treaty with that country. For that occasion he revealed in

an interview with the Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN JAPAN that the Islamic Republic is talking with Soviet officials concerning the signing of a new mutual defense treaty.

He added: The treaty signed in 1921 between Iran and the Soviet Union does not conform to Iran's circumstances today. It authorizes the Soviets to bring their forces onto Iranian soil in the event of aggression by a foreign power against Iran. We note that in the time of the late shah this treaty was abrogated twice, but the Soviets evidently still consider it valid.

One must realize that in the time of the late shah a cooperative military defense treaty was signed under the shah. It was under that pact that Iranian soldiers were sent to the Soviet Union for training. When the Islamic republic was established, however, Engineer Bazargan unilaterally abrogated that treaty and the treaty of 1921. The Russians, however, did not accept the abrogation, and Hashemi Rafsanjani's decision to sign a new treaty in place of the treaty of 1921 implies that the Islamic Republic also continues to recognize that treaty.

French newspapers and radio have given considerable coverage to the signing of a new defense treaty between Iran and the Soviet Union. FRANCE-INTER, French International radio, while quoting Hashemi Rafsanjani's comments in his interview with the ASAHI SHIMBUN JAPAN agency, notes the importance of such a treaty. A political analyst for this radio station said: Although the details of this defense treaty are not yet clear, and one cannot clearly discuss it until it is signed, its importance must not be overlooked.

The FRANCE-INTER analyst added: The Islamic republic and the Soviet Union have had good relations in recent months. These relations have made it possible for the Islamic republic to avoid complete isolation. The Soviet Union has also taken advantage of the opportunity to take new steps to come close to its neighbor, although the Islamic republic has been at war for seven and one-half years with another Soviet ally, Iraq.

In a treaty it signed last August with the Soviet Union, it became possible for the Islamic Republic to ship Iranian oil to European markets through Soviet pipelines and ports. When implemented, this treaty could cover about 40 percent of Iran's exported oil.

The French press, consulting the French Foreign Ministry's files—and especially the telegraph the French embassy's charge d'affaires sent at that time sent to Paris in January 1921 concerning the 1921 alliance between the two countries—has discussed the issue and mentioned that under that treaty, in the event of a danger to the Soviet Union emerging on Iranian soil, the Soviets have the right to send their forces into Iran.

After the interview with the Japanese news correspondent, Rafsanjani discussed the rumors concerning the likelihood of talks with America. He said: Until America releases impounded Iranian assets, there will be no talks of any kind. Concerning the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 598, Rafsanjani repeated that until Iraq is recognized and condemned as the aggressor, there will be no cease fire.

9310

IRAN

North Korea Reaffirms Solidarity With Iran
46400057b Tehran KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 12 Nov 87 p 8

[Text] Tehran, Nov 11 (IRNA)—Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to Tehran Jo Gu met with Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati here Wednesday and submitted with a message from his North Korean counterpart dealing with the latest developments in the Persian Gulf.

In his message, the North Korean foreign minister, referring to the aggressive interference of the U.S. in the region, said that the U.S. has deployed its Army in the Persian Gulf under the lame pretext of securing the freedom of navigation.

The message said that the U.S. provocative acts in the Persian Gulf have not only heightened regional tension, but have also worried all progressive, peace loving people of the world.

The tense situation in the Persian Gulf will be settled peacefully only when the U.S. ends its aggressions in the region, the message said.

The North Korean ambassador pledged that his government and people will firmly stand by the Islamic Republic in the confrontation with the U.S.

In response, Velayati, thanking his counterpart's message, lauded the stance of the North Korean government and people against the U.S. He said the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are determined to resist U.S. aggressions.

The foreign minister also said that the U.S. military presence is a blatant violation of Article 5 of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 589 on the Iraqi-imposed war.

/12223

IRI Reportedly Begins Manufacturing of Certain Weapons

46400053a Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 8 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] The revolutionary guards have obtained some of the world's most secret weapons. Even now a significant number of various kinds of rockets, two kinds of submarines and advanced patrol boats are being built in the country. Production of a type of tank called Zulfeqar using both Eastern and Western technology will soon begin. On the other hand, while Iran has one of the world's largest boat factories, the minister of the revolutionary guards disclosed that the boats known as "speed boats" are being completely manufactured within the country.

The results of the latest research and efforts by the centers building war materiel needed by the country were announced in a recent interview with the commander-in-chief of the ministry of the revolutionary guards.

Our correspondent's report from Mashhad follows.

Mohsen Reza'i, commander-in-chief of the revolutionary guards, announced in Mashhad: Since the beginning of the imposed war we have obtained a series of the world's top-secret weapons. He added that these weapons are now being copied and assembled.

The commander-in-chief of the revolutionary guards announced that design has begun on a type of tank called Zulfeqar using both Eastern and Western technology and it will soon be ready for testing. In this regard Mohsen Reza'i added that part of this tank will be used because it was built well in the East, and will be combined with part of a Western and American tank. This tank has now been prepared for testing.

Mass Production of Various Missiles

In an interview with the English-language publication TEHRAN TIMES, Rafiq-Dust, minister of the revolutionary guards, announced that in the area of building several kinds of missiles and boats we have reached the mass production stage.

He added: We have reached 100 percent self-sufficiency in the procurement of mortar launchers and rockets, and last year their importation was ended.

This weapon is being produced at a high level in terms of both quantity and quality. We have also achieved self-sufficiency in the production of 107 mm mortars and Maljutka anti-tank rocket launchers and rockets, and early next year they will go into mass production. The construction of this rocket, being of high quality, also allows for the possibility of its export, and expectations are that there will be a good market.

The minister of the revolutionary guards added: The factory to produce TOW missiles will open in a few more weeks. There is now no need to buy these missiles. They are to be mass-produced within the country.

He then discussed the domestic mass production of missiles. He said: The technical and research work for building three kinds of surface-to-surface missiles has been completed and one type will go into use at the fronts by the end of the current year [20 March 1988].

We are now copying the SCUD-B missile and its factory is being completed. We have no problems concerning this missile. We are also making copies of surface-to-air missiles and coast-to-sea missiles, and we will go into mass production in the near future.

Rafiq-Dust discussed domestic maritime weapons production. He said: We actually have no need for foreign assistance with our maritime industries. We have the ability to produce vessels of every class needed for war. The boats known as speed boats are completely built within the country. He added: Our boat factories may be the largest in the world in terms of quantity, and we improve their quality every day. He added:

A 200-ton revolutionary guard landing craft and tug boat will soon be launched. Likewise, the second type of Iranian-built submarine will be launched next month. It is very modern and advanced, and it is built under the best conditions possible.

We have also ordered boats we need from the revolutionary guard navy, which will be launched early next year.

The minister of the revolutionary guards, in another portion of this interview, discussed the domestic production of air force weapons. He enumerated them as follows:

We have flown a type of twin engine propeller-driven trainer which we built ourselves. The revolutionary guard air force has selected it and we have approved its order. We are also copying a PC-7 aircraft.

Among the other types of fighter aircraft that we have available, we have selected several examples for copying. The brothers have begun work, and studies for helicopter manufacture have been completed.

In the same interview Rafiq-Dust announced that the construction of RPG-7 rocket launchers has reached the mass production stage. A 122-mm artillery shell has also been built, and its importation it will end near the end of the current year [20 March 1988].

With regard to communications equipment, we have also procured and built domestically a kind of PRS-7 wireless radio which is lighter than the originals and has up to twice as many channels.

Another report from our correspondent in Mashhad says that Mohsen Reza'i, commander-in-chief of the revolutionary guards, who is in Mashhad to take part in a conference for commanders of the army units and revolutionary guard combat units of Khorasan, threatened that America's presence in the Persian Gulf, even if it does not attack us, is taken as important and serious, because the Americans have taken sides.

The commander-in-chief of the revolutionary guards added that the planning of operations against the Americans has been carried out with strength and calmness and that as long as America is in the Persian Gulf, operations against them will continue. He explained that with its presence in the Persian Gulf America has caught other countries such as Kuwait in a quagmire. We are now pursuing a greater victory than the fall of Saddam, which includes America's retreat and the fall of Kuwait. He noted that we will assuredly bring about the fall of Kuwait and America's retreat at the same time as Saddam's collapse.

He discussed Iranian Nation Readiness Week. He said: The establishment of this week after the operations in the Persian Gulf has an important political effect in the world.

He noted that the public mobilization that will take place later in the form of troop dispatches, the manifestation of the potential to fight America's plots and the achievement of a degree of invincibility, will produce accomplishments.

Behshahr—KEYHAN correspondent—Our correspondent's report on the commander-in-chief of the revolutionary guards's speech at the Bushehr Congregational Mosque is as follows:

The commander-in-chief of the revolutionary guards considered the Saudi Arabian king Fahd's non-participation an indication of the humiliation of reactionary leaders following the missile strike on Kuwait's oil installations. At this gathering he also stressed that the region is close to the fall of Kuwait and a humiliating retreat by America from the Persian Gulf.

In conclusion, he praised the valiant deeds of the 25th Karbala army and the other brigades and units sent from the Province of Mazandaran.

Defeat of Limited Iraqi Assault on Majnun Island

The desperate efforts of a company of the 6th Iraqi Guard which was seeking to approach the forces of Islam on Majnun Island were thwarted with the alertness and timely defensive fire of the combatants of Islam.

Reports received state that last Friday night a company from the 6th Iraqi Guard used the cover of darkness to go to the area of Majnun Island, and with the alertness of the forces of Islam and timely fire, the enemy was forced to retreat with heavy losses.

Increase in Deserters from Ba'thist Army

On the basis of a secret document obtained from the 2nd Iraqi Guard:

The statistics on deserters from the operations area of this army have shown a striking increase.

In this report the anxiety of the officials in the military arm of the Ba'thist party located at the 2nd Iraqi Guard's base concerning the successful flight of this army's non-commissioned and commissioned officers is confirmed, and the possibility of success in identifying deserters or in the success of any kind of propaganda aimed at discouraging soldiers from taking practical steps to desert the fronts and the army is discussed with particular pessimism.

9310

Khorasan Warriors to Receive Free-Interest Loans, Land

46400041c *Tehran ABRAR in Persian 12 Oct 87 p 8*

[Text] Mashhad—ABRAR correspondent—The seminar for Khorasan Province front-line support staffs for the imposed war, attended by the commander-in-chief of the revolutionary guards, the Friday imams, citizens of the province, the governor-general and the district governors, met in Baghrud of Neyshabur and concluded its work by issuing a seven-point resolution.

The resolution reasserted loyalty to the imam of the nation and declared support for his message to the pilgrims to Mecca, calling it a great proclamation of the revolution. They declared their readiness to destroy infidelity in the world and to go to the front lines of the imposed war without any compromise until Saddam is destroyed.

Another part of the resolution praises the president's speech to the United Nations. The recent crimes and open aggression by the Great Satan against the ship Iran Ajr were vigorously condemned, and the nation's officials were asked to give a serious answer in this regard.

The final article of the resolution said with emphasis: We participating members in the seminar declare steadfastness in order to destroy world imperialism, and we will diligently defend the gains of the Islamic revolution. On the basis of the same report, the governor-general of Khorasan gave an interview to correspondents. He said: More than a billion rials in interest-free credit resources have been allocated for the zealous combatants of Khorasan who are at the fronts.

Up to 300,000 rials of this credit will be paid in interest-free loans to combatants named by the operations organizations.

The governor-general of Khorasan stressed that a percentage of the 1.19 billion rials allocated will be paid to those wounded in the imposed war.

He noted that the needs and requests of combatants will be answered on a preferential basis in every executive organization.

He added: In this regard, the relevant executive organizations are required to make allocations for combatants and to give preference to the needs of the combatant in the transfer of land, acceptance of subscriptions to water, electricity and gas service, and the distribution of construction materials.

In another portion of this interview he referred to the discovery of two gangs in the province. He said: The operators of a network distributing domestic tea as foreign tea who were working in Tehran were captured in the province. Likewise, a gang making counterfeited government documents whose center was in Esfahan, and which was making unauthorized distributions of iron in the other provinces, including Khorasan, was identified and pursued. After study, this network's affiliation with the Prophecy Foundation was determined.

9310

Large Quantities of Hoarded Goods Discovered

46400042b *Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 15 Sep 87 p 4*

[Text] Andimeshk—JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI correspondent—The Anti-Inflation and High Prices Staff in the municipality of Andimeshk announced that in the continuation of the policy to fight high prices and monopolies, significant quantities of necessary goods such as more than a ton of tea, more than 100 boxes of Tide, about 100 cans of dried milk, more than a ton of eggs, more than 600 packages of various kinds of tobacco, more than 180 bars of soap, 5,000 packages of cigarettes, more than 500 kilograms of oil and sugar and more than two tons of rice were found. According to this report, so far more than 200 persons have been tried and singled out for legal action by the supervisory commission. A number of them have been ordered to pay fines from 3,000 to 20,000 rials, and ration coupons were cut off for four persons in the municipality of Andimeshk.

It is necessary to note that concerning the fight against high prices and monopolies, the activities of the brothers on the staff are praiseworthy, however it is appropriate for officials to take effective steps to round up the

itinerant vendors, who have caused the spread of illegitimate employment, self-indulgence, migration of rural people to the cities, obstruction of the roads, the congregation of undesirable people and moral difficulties for families.

9310

Goods Shipment Via Turkey Shows 95 Percent Fall

46000059 Tehran KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 23 Nov 87 p 6

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 22 (Kayhan Int'l)—According to a report published in the daily Kayhan, the volume of goods transportation to Iran via the Turkish ports shows a decrease of 95 percent during the first nine months of 1987 in comparison with the same period in 1986.

The report said that the Islamic Republic officials had announced that Iran, in order to speed up its goods transportation, specially wheat, would increase its importations from the Turkish ports.

"It is said that the reason for such decrease is the lack of necessary port facilities at the Turkish wharfs as well as violations of the Iranian laws by the Turkish drivers and transportation companies," the report said.

The daily further quoted an official of the Transportation Union of Turkey as saying that owing to Iran's decrease of goods importation from the Turkish ports, the road transportation system of the country was facing a \$50,000,000 loss.

"In this regard, according to another report so far 70 transportation companies in Turkey have become bankrupt," the daily reported.

The daily Kayhan reported that since the beginning of 1987, Iran has been using port and transportation facilities of the Soviet Union in the Black Sea, which offer better conditions.

According to the figures released by the Turkish officials in charge of transportation, Iran imported 700,000 tons of goods from Trabuzan, Hopa and Givrehson ports in Turkey during 1986.

/06091

Country Exports \$525m Worth of Non-Oil Products

46400056 Tehran KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 7 Nov 87 p 23

[Text] Tehran, Nov 6 (Kayhan Int'l)—According to a report released by the Export Promotion Center of Iran during the first half of the current Iranian year (beginning March 21) the Islamic Republic of Iran had exported 531,552 tons of non-oil products, valued at \$525m.

The report continued that in comparison with last year's figures for the same period of time, the non-oil exports showed 84

and 36

increase in terms of weight and value, respectively.

"The rapid increase in the volume of non-oil exports has been on account of exportation of 121 tons of sulphur as well as increase in exportation of metal ores and construction stones," the report said.

The center also reported that exporting cotton, raisins, pistachios, cumin seeds, hides, zinc, cromite, construction stone, tricot, cloth, shoes, vehicle and mostly woolen-hand-knitted rugs.

"During the first six months of the current Iranian year a total of 5,109 tons of rugs valued at \$212,000 (Rls. 15,278,000) had been exported," the report said.

/12223

IRAN

North Korea Reaffirms Solidarity With Iran

46400057b Tehran KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 12 Nov 87 p 8

[Text] Tehran, Nov 11 (IRNA)—Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to Tehran Jo Gu met with Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati here Wednesday and submitted with a message from his North Korean counterpart dealing with the latest developments in the Persian Gulf.

In his message, the North Korean foreign minister, referring to the aggressive interference of the U.S. in the region, said that the U.S. has deployed its Army in the Persian Gulf under the lame pretext of securing the freedom of navigation.

The message said that the U.S. provocative acts in the Persian Gulf have not only heightened regional tension, but have also worried all progressive, peace loving people of the world.

The tense situation in the Persian Gulf will be settled peacefully only when the U.S. ends its aggressions in the region, the message said.

The North Korean ambassador pledged that his government and people will firmly stand by the Islamic Republic in the confrontation with the U.S.

In response, Velayati, thanking his counterpart's message, lauded the stance of the North Korean government and people against the U.S. He said the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are determined to resist U.S. aggressions.

The foreign minister also said that the U.S. military presence is a blatant violation of Article 5 of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 589 on the Iraqi-imposed war.

/12223

Tow Missile Mass Production Plant

46400041a Tehran ABRAR in Persian 12 Oct 87 p 1

[Text] Minister of revolutionary guards: We have begun building copies of Western weapons. We are building prototypes, and in some cases we have reached the stage of mass production. We are now self-sufficient in the manufacture of mortar launchers and rockets.

Concerning the arms embargo by America and its supporters, the minister of the revolutionary guards said: The arms embargo is not a problem for Iran. As a logistics official for the war, I declare decisively that we are truly unafraid of the arms embargo. This has caused us to work on Western weapons. We have copied one of the most advanced anti-tank missiles (TOW), and a factory will officially open soon.

The minister of the revolutionary guards said: We have decided to answer regularly the aggressor Iraqi regime's air attacks on our nation's industrial and labor centers with rockets. If officials authorize it, this will involve the firing of many rockets at Iraq's economic centers.

He discussed the inhumane use of chemical weapons by Saddam's infidel regime. He said: We have prepared ourselves to make a similar chemical response. We can even say that we are very advanced in this regard, and we will also use this weapon if the imam and the war officials authorize it.

In conclusion, emphasizing the extensive presence of the powerful forces of the mobilization at the war fronts, the minister of the revolutionary guards said that the primary answer to America, regional reactionaries and the enemies of Islam is a blow in the mouth to Saddam. He called upon the nation of partisans of God to stay in the ranks with the combatants of Islam and to give officials a free hand in continuous and stronger attacks on Saddam.

9310

Official Says country Set To Emerge as Major Copper Supplier

46000058 Tehran KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 18 Nov 87 p 6

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 17 (IRNA)—Director General of Iran's National Copper Industries Mahmoud Shiri said here Monday that of the 330 copper mines located throughout the country only two (Sarcheshmeh and

Birjand) were being exploited presently. "In case research and exploration is continued, Iran will emerge as a major copper supplier on the world market," he added.

Shiri speaking at a one-day seminar on copper said, "Sarcheshmeh Mines in Kerman Province are the second largest in the world after Chile, and their reserves were estimated at about 420 million tons during the pre-revolution period."

"Several years later, the total reserves were put at 800 million tons and currently the volume is roughly estimated to be over 1.2 billion tons," Shiri said.

Later in the seminar, four experts from the Sarcheshmeh Copper Plant briefed the participants on the plant's function and told them that some 1,420 tons of copper was produced daily at the plant with a purity of 32 percent.

"In the second stage, the copper is melted in furnaces to realize 99.7 percent purity and then poured into special molds in the shape of anode copper weighing 320 kilos," said the experts. He pointed out that the annual production capacity of the melting unit was about 145,000 tons.

They said that this product was then transferred to the plant's refinery to be changed into cathode copper with a purity of 99.99 percent and afterward sent to a molding unit to be changed into 8 mm rolls in the shape of square and circular bars.

"The capacity of the plant's refinery is 171,000 tons, which is expandable to 240,000 tons," said the experts.

/06091

Uranium Extracting Complex To Be Built in Yazd

55004716 Tehran KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 17 Nov 87 p 6

[Text] Tehran, Nov 16 (Kayhan Int'l)—The Persian daily, Kayhan reported on Monday that Iran's first uranium extracting complex will be built in Yazd.

The deputy head of Iran's Atomic Energy organization-in-charge of research told newsmen in Yazd that so far uranium mines estimated to yield 5,000 tons of the metal had been explored in the country.

He said that the uranium had been found on the surface as well as in deep layers of the earth in Iran.

"Rich, economical and excellent uranium resources have been discovered, which are unique in the Middle East," he added.

/12223

Foreign Exchange Earnings Reportedly Lowest in 9 Months

46400039a London KEYHAN in Persian 26 Nov 87 p 8

[Text] The Islamic Republic has come against many problems because of the boycott on Iranian crude oil by America and France, and is now trying through extensive marketing activity to sell a considerable quantity of oil which is now awaiting a customer in the National Iranian Oil Company's floating oil reservoirs due to the boycott.

Quoting U.S. Department of Energy officials, the FINANCIAL TIMES writes: The quantity of oil left in the hands of the Islamic republic and the refusal of the major oil buyers on world markets to buy Iranian crude oil has caused a significant drop in Iran's foreign exchange income.

An international oil expert announced that in the last three months Iran's foreign exchange income has reached the lowest level in nine months for three major reasons, oil remaining on hand with the lack of customers, relentless Iraqi air attacks on Iran's tankers, installations and oil centers, and the decline in the value of the dollar against other major world currencies.

According to the FINANCIAL TIMES, during the last week Iranian oil exports dropped to about 1.4 million barrels per day. This is about half of the amount of oil the Islamic republic sent to the world's markets daily last August when there was relative peace in the Persian Gulf.

The newspaper added: There are currently a great many tankers adrift with Iranian crude oil waiting for customers on the world's open seas. In order to motivate potential customers of Iranian crude oil, the Islamic republic has offered significant discounts in the price of this energy substance.

World oil market analysts believe that the lack of customers for Iranian crude oil has created problems for the leaders of the Islamic republic in meeting the enormous costs of continuing the battle with Iraq and procuring necessities and food for the people. Tehran's foreign exchange shortages will be felt when the Islamic republic seeks to begin its comprehensive winter offensive against Iraqi territory. In this connection the FINANCIAL TIMES noted that American officials hope Tehran's currency shortage will cause the Islamic republic's leaders to reconsider their position on U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, and accept the substance of the resolution with a cease fire at the fronts of the battle with Iraq.

Last week tankers bearing Iranian crude oil were repeatedly attacked by Iraqi war planes. The losses sustained by these tankers and the increased insurance costs raised the production costs of oil and consequently reduced the Islamic republic's income.

Andrew Govers, FINANCIAL TIMES energy analyst, writes in his dispatch from Washington: The extent of the effects of the American and French embargo on Iranian crude oil has amazed the world's oil experts. Although the United States, especially in the first eight months of the current year, has been one of the largest purchasers of Iranian crude oil, when France announced that it would no longer purchase oil from the Islamic republic, Washington did not anticipate the extent to which this embargo would negatively affect Iran's crude oil market.

Elsewhere in his report, the newspaper's analyst writes: America has pressured other buyers of Iran's oil—especially Japan—to fall in line with Washington in the embargo of Iranian oil. While rejecting the American proposal, Japanese officials have assured that country that future measures by Japanese oil companies would be restricted to preclude increasing oil purchases from the Islamic republic.

An American official announced that currently his country is vigilantly watching to prevent the purchase of Iran's surplus crude oil by its other European allies.

9310

Majlis Considers Ban on Tobacco

46400038a London KEYHAN in Persian 26 Nov 87 p 8

[Text] In the event that the Majlis approves a plan to prohibit the cultivation of tobacco and the production and distribution of cigarettes, the Smoking Materials Company will end 21 years of cigarette production. The acting director of the Smoking Materials Company took part in a television and radio press conference in Tehran. He announced: I advise tobacco farmers not to stop cultivating tobacco immediately because of the prohibition plan, because in that case we would have to obtain the cigarettes we need from the world market, and we would have to pay foreign exchange for every kilogram of tobacco—with the equivalent value of 50 kilograms of wheat.

The acting director of the Smoking Materials Company noted: Foreign exchange spent on smoking materials has now reached \$85 million annually. We are trying to fix this level permanently so that reduced shares of foreign exchange will not interrupt the procurement and distribution of your cigarettes.

At the same press conference Mohammad 'Ali Zaker, deputy minister of industries for Majlis affairs, discussed the plan approved in the Majlis which requires the government to submit a bill for the gradual prohibition of tobacco cultivation and the production and distribution of cigarettes. He said: At this time there is no question of prohibiting the importing and distribution of cigarettes, and with the allocation of foreign exchange, there are enough imported cigarettes already in the warehouses. The deputy minister of heavy industries

added: In this regard the government has done the necessary studies, and a plan has been designed which, if approved, will be implemented in three stages over a seven year period.

Concerning the plan to stop the production of cigarettes, the Tehran edition of KEYHAN, quoting Dr Sheybani, the Majlis expert on the Commission for Health and Health Care, wrote: This plan will be implemented over the long term, and we have absolutely no intention of abruptly terminating the smoking materials factories and the cultivation of tobacco. Rather, we will assign other products to the smoking materials production lines, and we will encourage tobacco farmers to grow food needed by the nation.

Dr Sheybani added: Currently there are not enough cigarettes, and we call upon officials of the Smoking Materials Company to produce and distribute sufficient quantities of cigarettes, so that we will no longer see long lines at the cigarette distribution points.

Mohammad Reza Yazdani, deputy director of the Smoking Materials Company, took part in this press conference. He told news correspondents: A new plan has been devised on the basis of which the eight existing smoking materials factories, with minor changes, will be able to produce food products and foodstuffs, package food, dry fruit and vegetables, prepare fruit juice and produce medicines.

9310

First Iranian-made Tugboat To Be Launched
46000060 Tehran KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 26 Nov 87 p 6

[Text] Khorramabad, Lorestan Prov. Nov 25 (IRNA)—Minister of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Mohsen Rafiqdoust revealed here Tuesday that the first-ever Iranian made tugboat with a capacity of 180 tons would be launched within the next few days.

He also disclosed that the IRGC Ministry was studying plans for design and manufacture of other large vessels, adding that mass production of various military equipment such as weapons, ammunition and communication sets had already started.

The IRGC minister, here to inspect the grand maneuvers staged by 150,000-strong Muhammad (SAWA) Corps in this western province Tuesday, also expressed hope that Iran's small purchases of foreign weapons would cease in the future.

Addressing the volunteers, who staged the grand military exercises, the IRGC minister said, "All infidels and unbelievers have joined hands to fight you and prevent the spread of the Islamic Revolution.

The Islamic Revolution is not restricted to Iran, but is a global Islamic Revolution," he added.

Rafiqdoust called on the people to join the war effort in greater numbers.

/06662

University Students Dispatched to War
46400038b London KEYHAN in Persian 26 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] With the announcement of the six-month plan to send all male students to the fronts, Iran's universities and institutions are practically on the verge of a shutdown.

On the basis of this plan—which has been approved by the Majlis and sent to the Ministry of Higher Education—all students for the 1983 and 1984 academic years and earlier must report on Saturday 7 Azar [28 November] to the War Support Staff to complete papers for shipment to the fronts. Beginning on 27 Azar [18 December] this group will be sent to the fronts.

On the basis of the guidelines for the new six-month plan for mandatory war service for male students who have passed their entrance examinations three years ago, as of 27 Azar [18 December] they must go to the fronts for six months' service. With the implementation of this plan, and in view of the previous plan for sending students in the first through the third years, many of whom are at the fronts, Iran's universities are again on the verge of a complete shutdown.

Especially during the last three years, a great many classes have been in a state of semi-recess due to the sending of students to the war or the shortage of professors. In view of the fact that the shipment of students to the fronts has usually begun each year at the beginning of Shahrivar [23 August], they have now changed the shipment date to 27 Azar [18 December], and with the shipment of this group, which is most of the students, classes will close.

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Seven Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical Schools to Open 'Soon'
46400042a Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 15 Sep 87 p 4

[Text] For the purpose of expanding education and achieving self-sufficiency in medicine and health care seven colleges of medicine, pharmacy and dentistry are being established for the 1988 academic year.

According to the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY, this was announced yesterday morning by Dr Marandi, minister of health, health care and health education during a visit to Bandar 'Abbas.

He added: Two medical schools will operate in Zanjan and Arak, two dental schools will operate in Kerman and Tabriz, and two pharmaceutical colleges will operate in Kerman and Tehran. At the same time, the Ahvaz College of Pharmacy will be upgraded from the level of baccalaureate to doctorate.

The minister of health, health care and health education stressed that last year there was very good progress in the nation's medical education. He noted that including the colleges that will go into operation this year since the enactment of the Ministry of Health, Health Care and Health Education Law, 15 colleges have been established in various parts of the country.

With regard to the situation for admitting students, he said: In the 1987 academic year, which was the first year the medical group was transferred to our ministry, we raised the number of students from one thousand to 5,600. We hope to admit 5,000 new students each year. Dr Marandi expressed the hope that with the increase in medical schools and the admission of a greater number of students, our country will achieve self-sufficiency by the year 1380 [21 March 1991 - 20 March 1992], and we will have a physician for every 300 persons in the country.

In conclusion he discussed the status of medical education in the Province of Hormozegan. He said: Studies will be carried out in this province concerning the medical school and other fields in the province, and especially student welfare issues. We hope, with the cooperation of the Plan and Budget Ministry, we will be able to plan a suitable dormitory for the students of this province.

9310

Three-phase Literacy Project for Country
46400041b Tehran ABRAR in Persian 12 Oct 87 p 8

[Text] Hamadan—Next year implementation will begin for a three-phase project in the national literacy campaign.

The deputy officer for education in the literacy campaign announced this yesterday in Hamadan at the opening ceremonies of a two-day conference for education and propaganda officials in the literacy campaign for the provinces of Region Two.

He discussed the education projects currently underway in the literacy campaign for the purpose of increasing the quality of education. He said: With the implementation of the three-phase project for new students in the literacy classes throughout the country, they will be able to continue their studies to the level of higher education.

He added: Another valuable literacy campaign program is the compulsory education project, under which this year all illiterate children and adults in the nation's remote villages will attend literacy classes.

9310

University President Discusses Admission Procedures

46400043b Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 6 Oct 87 p 12

[Text] JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI news division. Doctoral examinations will be held next month in biochemistry, mathematics, Persian literature, Arabic language and literature, economics, social sciences and five fields of the College of Divinity and Islamic Culture at the University of Tehran. Also, by the end of this academic year, students will be admitted to doctoral levels in five fields: development; electricity and electronics; geology; philosophy; and general linguistics, culture and ancient languages.

Dr Hoseyn Forutan, president of the University of Tehran, made the above statements in an exclusive interview with JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI.

First, concerning the establishment of 10 doctoral fields at the University of Tehran, the examinations for which will be held in Aban [23 October-21 November] this year, he said: Last year, the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education approved the establishment of 20 doctoral fields at the University of Tehran. This year, a number of students have been admitted in two specialist fields of veterinary medicine (pathology and anatomy). And a number of students will soon be admitted in the areas of surgery and treatment center sciences. It must be pointed out that the four fields mentioned above have been established in the country for the first time.

Also, doctoral examinations in biochemistry, mathematics, Persian literature, Arabic language and literature, economics, social sciences and five fields of the College of Divinity and Islamic Culture of the University of Tehran will be held during Aban [23 October-21 November]. More than 50 students will be admitted in the above-mentioned fields, and in Bahman [21 January-19 February], those admitted will be registered.

The establishment at the University of Tehran of the five doctoral fields of development; electricity and electronics; geology; philosophy; general linguistics, culture and ancient languages has also been announced by the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education. God willing, we will admit students to these fields, with the help of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education, by the end of this year.

Continuing this interview, Dr Forutan referred to future programs of the University of Tehran, specifically the establishment of several colleges, and said: Preparations

have been made for the establishment of the College of Athletic Sciences, which will include a large stadium and numerous rooms. This college will become operational within six months to a year and will admit a number of students.

A plan for the establishment of the College of Rural Development, which, because of its fields, is vital to the regime of the Islamic Republic, is being studied at the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education. This college will be able to provide the needed cadre in the Ministry of Construction Jihad.

If this ratification is announced to the University of Tehran within the next month, we are fully prepared to admit students to this college at the level of experts from next Mehr [23 September-22 October].

Also, in the area of animal husbandry, the establishment of the College of Rural Development in Amol is being studied. In the future, we shall present to the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education the proposal for final approval to establish this college.

One of the colleges we feel we most certainly must have in the future is a college of foreign languages. At the present, we have an institute of foreign languages in which various languages are taught, such as English, French, Russian, Italian, and Japanese. This institute can be turned into a college of foreign languages in which Arabic will also be taught.

The establishment of this college is one of the long-term programs of the University of Tehran. Also, the establishment of a center for scientific research and polymer technology and the creation of a water engineering educational and research institute have been approved by the central council of the University of Tehran, the implementation of which will begin upon the approval of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education.

In response to the question of what steps the University of Tehran has taken in regards to research, Dr Forutan said: In all developed countries of the world, both in the Eastern bloc and the Western bloc, there is a very close relationship between industry and educational and research centers and universities, and the relations are mutual in that the industrial systems of these countries offer their plans to the universities and educational research centers, which bring them to the production stage, and then the industrial centers bring them to the mass production stage. Ultimately, the profits from the sale of products are divided between the industries and the universities. To follow this method is one of the long-term goals of the University of Tehran. We must change the relationship of the national industries with foreign countries to a relationship with universities and educational research centers. We are now in contact with

almost all the ministries, but this relationship must expand, and we are fully prepared to cooperate with various ministries in terms of research and even education.

Unfortunately, when there are a few experts in some ministries, they immediately begin to consider the establishment of a university or college in that ministry. We do not consider this to be proper, especially at the present time. Considering the shortage of professors, this method is very dangerous. Rather than establishing their own colleges, the ministries must establish relations with the universities, take full advantage of the resources of the universities, and reciprocate with the universities.

He added: Last year, on the whole, we had 164 research projects, an increase of 4 times over the number for the previous year. In the area of war, we had 54 war projects, which was a great increase over the previous year. Some of these projects, including the manufacture of missiles with an effective range, were of very high quality.

These are generally temporary projects, some of which have achieved results. The time constraint on temporary projects is generally two years. A mid-term program for semi-industrial research projects, which, in fact, reduces the interval between university research and industrial implementation, is on the agenda of the University of Tehran. Alongside educational and research centers, we shall establish semi-industrial workshops. These workshops will not be involved in mass production, but will produce and at the same time reduce the gap between the university and industry. This type of effort is very effective in research areas and we can offer products and establish connections with industries.

Then he criticized the uncontrolled establishment of universities in the private sector and said: The uncontrolled establishment of universities, particularly those in the private sector, will inflict irreparable harm on the creation of doctoral fields, because professors will be scattered among the newly-founded universities. Hence, we shall not have the necessary outcome in the area of research. The reason is that with the uncontrolled money that private-sector universities give to professors, the professors are not encouraged to do research, neither in the government universities nor the private universities, and they engage in more simple tasks, such as teaching. Hence, we believe that the establishment of universities is necessary for our country, but it is more important to have them established properly. In response to the question of to what extent, in his opinion, the full-time plan for professors has been effective in promoting academic levels, Dr Forutan said: The main goal of this plan was to make use of professors on a full-time basis in government universities. Even the physical presence of professors in the colleges is in the interest of the university. In my opinion, the success of this plan is relative. We can say that this plan is successful when the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education coordinates its implementation. We see that the professors included in the

above-mentioned plan are teaching in the private sector universities during the same hours that they should be at their own colleges and universities. The officials of the private sector universities claim themselves that more than 80 percent of their professors are among the best professors of the University of Tehran. This means that our full-time professor is teaching both here and there, which is against religious law.

Hence, given these side effects, the whole plan is gradually becoming questionable. Some even think that the goal of the full-time plan for professors was to increase the salaries of certain individuals.

In my opinion, if the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education follows a proper and decisive implemental line, this will be a very successful plan. But if the plan is only for the purpose of raising the salaries of professors, this plan must be disrupted in the future. Then, in regard to student lodging, he said: The students are a political and cultural element in our country and one of the important problems of students is their lodging. Before the revolution, 30 percent of the students at the University of Tehran were from the provinces and 70 percent from Tehran. After the revolution, these figures were reversed. At the present, 71 percent of our students are from the provinces and 29 percent from Tehran.

The laws that governed student housing before the revolution and unfortunately still exist have projected that a maximum of 30 percent of the students will live in the dormitories. Nevertheless, the number of students in the dormitories of the University of Tehran increased from 2,500 in 1357 [21 March 1978-20 March 1979] to more than 7,000 the last academic year. This year, we have given residence to 1,000 students.

A 300-bed dormitory for girls, a 400-bed dormitory for boys, a 222-bed dormitory for married students and an 800-bed dormitory for students in general will be ready for all students by the end of next summer. We hereby officially announce that this year no female student will have a housing problem. In the conclusion of this interview, the president of the University of Tehran spoke on his proposal to use the capacity of large universities to admit students at advanced specialization and doctoral levels and said: Last year, the University of Tehran tried to increase its student numbers at these levels and strove to establish needed fields. We ask the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education not to emphasize increases in student admission at various levels and to give the large universities of the country the responsibility to create these degrees. Of course, the establishment of new degrees, especially in the technical group of colleges, requires resources that will enable us to establish these fields at a desirable level. We believe that the establishment of new fields must not sacrifice quality. But we do not model ourselves after Western countries. We cannot compare the establishment of a doctoral field in our country with that of developed countries. We must begin our task and eliminate the deficiencies as we go along. At

the present, we have 64 unrelated advanced fields and 2 related advanced fields. The Ministry of Culture and Higher Education must reduce the advanced fields in the large universities in the future and increase the capacity of these universities to admit students at higher levels.

This will increase the universities in other provinces, prevent the concentration of students in Tehran, and, naturally, will be in the best interests of the country economically as well. On the whole, every area in which a university is established and expanded and in which students must reside will develop.

Essentially, if the resources of large universities such as the University of Tehran are properly utilized, we shall be able to have all advanced and doctoral fields in the country.

The creation of these fields will result in the scientific independence of the country in needed areas and will be very beneficial. The directives of the imam of the people concerning sending fewer students abroad have made university officials plan to establish advanced and doctoral levels. The educational conditions abroad are not fully desirable for our students. Even though I do not on the whole oppose sending students abroad, if we expand various fields at advanced and doctoral levels, we can obtain the faculty from the students graduating from these fields. With the establishment of such fields in the large universities of the country, the students will be placed at the disposal of the distinguished professors of the country, and as a result, the educational level of universities will improve.

With the establishment of doctoral and masters' degrees, students at these levels will engage in projects appropriate to the needs of the society and research in the universities will be of high quality.

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Financial Aid Grant Conditions in Medical Fields Announced

46400051a Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 8 Nov 87 p 18

[Text] For the purpose of procuring the academic expenses needed by the medical schools, the educational institutions affiliated with the specialist cadres needed by the health care centers and the specialist cadres needed by the other ministries and government institutions, especially in the country's deprived areas, the Ministry of Health, Health Care and Medical Education has allocated some of the capacity for the nation's programs for senior experts, specialists and medical school doctorates to students on domestic scholarships.

The guidelines for the Ministry of Health's financial aid grants in all academic areas went into effect as of Mehr 1366 [23 September 1987]. The articles of the guidelines follow below.

Article Two—Each year the entire admission capacity for students in doctorate programs, specialist and senior expert programs, the basic medical sciences, pharmaceutical specialties, dental specialties and nursing and 75 percent of the admission capacity for students in the senior expert in health sciences and laboratory sciences will be allocated to applicants for domestic financial aid.

Note One—A maximum of 40 percent of the domestic financial aid resources will awarded for instructional tasks to teachers and experts in the medical science universities and health care centers, and a maximum of five percent of the domestic financial aid resources will be awarded for instructional tasks to applicants named by the other ministries and government institutions on the condition that their legally defined responsibilities require this field of study, and will be provided to them after they pass the required examination (an increase of five percent to a maximum of ten percent in financial aid will be provided to employees in the ministries and the non-university institutions at the request of the appropriate ministry and with the approval of the Ministry of Health, Health Care and Medical Education).

Note Two—Financial aid for those accepted for financial aid in foreign universities, with the approval of the Financial Aid Executive Council, will be awarded without participation of the recipient in the domestic financial aid examination.

Note Three—Students in the senior expert, specialist and doctorate programs may apply for financial aid in their academic field while studying.

Article Three—Those who are awarded financial aid will submit a notarized commitment to the Ministry of Health, Health Care and Medical Education that they will successfully complete their studies and that they will serve for a period twice the length of their period of study in a university or in a unit affiliated with the Ministry of Health, Health Care and Medical Education, to be named in the commitment.

Note One—The amount of the commitment will be five times the estimated costs of tuition, educational stipend and losses stipulated by the Ministry of Health, Health Care and Medical Education.

Note Two—Awardees with commitments to other ministries or government institutions will submit commitments to the same institution and after completion of their studies will be in the service of that unit.

Note Three—If the awardee fails to fulfill the obligations of his commitment he will be required to pay four times the funds expended on tuition and stipends in a single payment.

Article Four—Stipends for awardees who are instructors and experts from the medical schools and health clinics will be equal to the salaries and benefits paid to instructors of equal rank. For students and volunteers whose grants are awarded in return for commitments to serve in educational and health care centers (stipend for those committed to service), stipends will be equivalent to the salaries and benefits of the instructors named in this article.

Note One—Stipends for employees of ministries and non-university government institutions who have been awarded financial aid for study will be equal to the salaries and benefits paid under employment regulations to employees of equal rank, and their procurement will be entirely the responsibility of the ministry of government institution.

Article Five—The period of the educational grant will be based on the maximum number of years allowed for the academic program as authorized by the Supreme Planning Council. During this period, at any time designated by the one making the commitment he will be required to submit a report on his study and the progress of his work.

Article Six—At the conclusion of his period of study the awardee must obtain the university degree sought in accordance with the university regulations of his place of study. If this does not happen, and if the awardee abandons his studies or resigns from the grant, he must repay twice the amount spent on his tuition and stipends in a single payment.

Note: If the awardee is excused (under the article above) from paying all or part of the costs mentioned, he will be excused from the terms of his commitment.

Article Seven—Throughout the term of their study, financial aid awardees will work full-time at the university site of their studies. Awardees committed to medical schools and the associated ministry, in addition to study and research, must work an additional eight hours per week teaching theory or an equivalent period of time on practical and laboratory work. They may not receive financial aid from other institutions, whether government or private.

Article Eight—If the Central Financial Aid Regulatory Committee terminates aid to an awardee for academic or political reasons or because of unacceptable violations, the individual will be required to repay twice the amount expended in tuition and stipends.

Article Nine—The qualifications for volunteers receiving domestic financial aid grants are listed below.

A. Faith and belief in Islam, the government and laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the vice-regency of the chief theologian.

Note: The religious minorities specified in the Constitution are exempt from the requirement for faith and belief in Islam.

B. Piety, whose manifestation is the fulfillment of religious obligations and abstaining from crime.

J. Non-affiliation with atheist and hostile political parties and mini-groups or with Freemasonry groups, the SAVAK or the former regime, and not having a bad record.

D. Possession of a card showing completed military service or permanent exemption or a service availability dossier whose grace period will not have expired by the date of the grant's final approval.

H. Suitable health for studying in the chosen field as certified by a physician or physicians acceptable to the ministry.

V. Age requirements. The maximum age for the senior expert program is 32 years, and 35 years for the doctorate and specialist programs.

Note: The maximum ages given above will be increased by the amount of time spent at the fronts and the period of educational and executive experience (in important and sensitive jobs in the Islamic Republic of Iran confirmed by the highest official of the relevant organization), as well as by the period of time the applicants have spent at the war fronts. However, in no case will the maximum age be above 42 years.

Article Ten—The academic qualifications of applicants will be determined on the basis of written academic tests given by the medical schools under the supervision of the Ministry of Health, Health Care and Medical Education. If the number of applicants is greater than the capacity needed, financial aid grants will be awarded according to the priorities given below.

A. Commitment to serve in universities in deprived and newly-established areas.

B. Educational and study background.

J. Clear background in fighting for the victory and advancement of the Islamic revolution.

D. Voluntary presence at the war fronts.

H. The children of the martyrs, prisoners and disabled of the Islamic revolution and the imposed war, the self-sacrificing.

(Capability of study in the academic field requested as determined by the Financial Aid Educational Council)

V. Activity and effective collaboration in the organizations of the Islamic revolution, as confirmed by the organization's highest official.

Z. Acceptance of sensitive and important responsibilities in the Islamic republic.

H. Implementation of the Manpower Law Project.

T. Residence in the municipality of the university at the site of service.

Article 11—The moral qualifications of applicants will be studied by the Central Student Selection Council.

Article 12—The medical sciences universities will select a method of advertising to admit students in the stages and fields mentioned in these guidelines with the contents of the guidelines fully explained and the kinds of grants specified. Qualified applicants, while selecting one of the grants advertised, must also obtain a special domestic financial aid questionnaire from either the Central Office for Financial Aid and Students Abroad in the Ministry of Health, Health Care and Medical Education or the participating medical sciences universities. After completing the questionnaires the applicants must send it along with the documents it mentions to the Central Office for Financial Aid and Students Abroad (in stages and areas of study where the participation of non-awardees is allowed, non-awardees should not complete the above questionnaire).

The names of those admitted without grants will be announced to those admitted by the participating universities; those accepted for membership in the academic council and the university experts will be announced to those admitted by the affiliated university, and the names of other applicants from other ministries and government institutions will be announced by the relevant unit.

Note: The names for those accepted for financial aid outside the country, whose grants will be converted to domestic grants with the approval of the Financial Aid Executive Council, will be announced directly to the participating universities for the purpose of registration by the ministry's deputy minister for students.

Article 13—The deputy ministers for students, education, and financial administration are each responsible, in accordance with their responsibilities, for the implementation of the contents of these guidelines.

9310

New Census Indicates Population over 51 Million
46400040b London KEYHAN in Persian 26 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] The Iran Statistics Center announced that the population of Iran was 51.7 million as of the end of Mehr 1366 [22 October 1987] (one month ago). Jamshidi,

chief of the Iran Statistics Center, said that on the basis of the latest census taken last year, the nation's population was 45,587,385, of which 25,496,645 are men and 24,365,439 are women. On the basis of these statistics, 45.5 percent of the nation's population is under 15 years of age, 51.5 percent is between 15 and 64 years, and three percent are 65 and older.

Among these, 99.4 percent of the inhabitants of Iran are Muslim. The chief of the Statistics Center has said that the latest results were only obtained after the year 1365 [21 March 1986 - 20 March 1987] after counting 1,386,479 new babies, showing a population in Iran of 51.7 million persons. The chief of the Statistics Center gave no explanation for this sudden one-year growth in population.

Jamshidi, answering questions from a reporter from ISLAMIC REPUBLIC RADIO, estimated a total of 39,063,694 literate persons, saying that 69.6 percent of Iran's total population is literate. He added: In 1355 [21 March 1976 - 20 March 1977]—two years before the establishment of the Islamic Republic—the number of literate persons in the country was only 12.8 million.

9310

Patients with Job-Related Illnesses To Be Examined Annually

46400052a Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 19 Oct 87 p 3

[Excerpt] Yesterday at 11:05 the Majlis resumed its public session under Deputy Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Mehdi Karrubi and continued its deliberations on the remaining articles of the Labor Bill.

Article 94 was put to a vote and approved in the following form:

Article 94—All units subject to Article 87 of this law whose employees have suffered job-related illnesses must prepare medical files for each of these persons. They must be given the necessary examinations and tests at least once a year by the health clinics and the results must be recorded in the relevant files.

Note One—If the medical council determines that the person examined is likely to have an illness resulting from work or that he is exposed to illness, the manager and the relevant officials must transfer him to another suitable department in consultation with the Islamic council, the guild society or his legal representative.

Note Two—If such illnesses are observed, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs must inspect and reaffirm the technical, health and security conditions of the work environment.

After that Article 95 was read and approved as follows:

Article 95—In order to attract worker participation, supervision of the proper implementation of regulations for security, health, and work environment and to prevent accidents and illnesses in the factories the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Health, Health Care and Medical Education have designated as necessary, the Technical Security and Labor Hygiene Committee will be formed.

Note One—The aforementioned committee will be composed of specialists in technical security, professional hygiene and work place technical affairs. Its members will include two qualified persons confirmed by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Health, Health Care and Medical Education. Its duty will be to establish relations between the aforementioned committee, the manager, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Health, Health Care and Medical Education.

Note Two—The method of formation, composition of membership, responsibilities and method of operation for the technical and professional security commissions will be based on guidelines written by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Health, Health Care and Medical Education.

Then Article 96 and its note was put to a vote and approved as follows:

Article 96—In instances where one or several workers or employees in the units under Article 87 of this law foresee the possibility for work-related accidents or illnesses in the work place or related unit, they may report the instances to the technical security and labor hygiene committee or to the technical security and labor hygiene official. This matter must be recorded by the person informed in a book which is kept for this purpose.

Note: If the manager or official of the unit does not consider it proven that the accident or illness is work-related, he must report the matter as soon as possible along with his reasons and views to the nearest unit of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. The unit from the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs must have the matter investigated as soon as possible by labor inspectors and take the necessary measures.

Changes in Agenda

At the conclusion of yesterday's session a proposal to change the agenda was made to have a top-priority project proposed during Tuesday's session concerning the release of the Martyr Foundation's necessary medical tools and equipment. A vote was taken on this change in the Majlis agenda and it was approved.

Our parliamentary correspondent reports that during this session a question was publicly raised, as follows:

Question: Dashti and Taqavi, representatives of Moghan and Damghan, call upon the Ministry of Health, Health Care and Medical Education to implement the measures taken concerning the removal of the specialist Iranian physicians who are outside the country.

9310

PAKISTAN

U.S. Accused of Siding With India on Pakistan Aid Question

46560001b Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 24 Sep 87 p 3

[Editorial: "Punishment for Begging"]

[Text] United States Ambassador Arnold Raphael said he believes that the decision to suspend aid to Pakistan would be withdrawn before the aid plan is due to be implemented. Speaking to a delegation of the Federal Chambers of Commerce and Trade, the ambassador said that the decision to suspend the aid was not voted on by either the House of Representatives or the Senate but that it was approved by a congressional committee and that as soon as President Reagan knew of this measure he reacted strongly. Egypt, Israel, and Pakistan are the only three countries that have been allotted original funds whereas in the case of other countries the allotted funds have been decreased. During an interview with a local newspaper the ambassador said President Reagan will assure the Congress that Pakistan's atomic program does not call for the suspension or termination of U.S. aid. The ambassador further stated that all the United States wants is that Pakistan sign the agreement on the reduction of arms, and that India should also sign the agreement, but the United States is not giving India 4.2 billion dollars of aid. From the policy statement of the United States ambassador it is quite clear that all the pressure is being placed solely on Pakistan for the simple reason that the United States is giving aid to Pakistan. On this premise the United States wants Pakistan to continue to agree to all the conditions without any objection. This is not governed by any principle, regulation, or ethical values. If the non-members of the atomic club are not required to pledge not to make atomic weapons under any regulation, then that country cannot expect aid to be provided by any country. The United States' ambassador's statement means that since Pakistan is dependent on the United States and needs its aid, it should give way to Washington's demands and abide by the conditions. Even though India may not receive as much aid as does Pakistan, India is not subjected to any pressure. The United States provides aid to India in the hope that someday it will turn away from the Soviet Union. Washington's misunderstanding in this concern was removed when the Indian prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, met Reagan in 1985 after which he claimed that President Reagan had authorized India to stop Pakistan's atomic program. This claim was later refuted, but the United States assured India of its full support. After leaving Washington Rajiv Gandhi did not return to

India but went directly to Moscow in order to remove any misgivings the Soviet Union might have had about Indo-U.S. relations. The fact is that the Reagan administration has secretly come to an understanding that India has joined the atomic club, but Washington does not want Pakistan to develop atomic weapons. Washington is not concerned whether or not India signs the treaty on the reduction of arms. One of the three countries mentioned by the United States ambassador as exceptions to reductions in U.S. aid includes Israel. The whole world knows that Israel is far advanced in atomic development. Then there is Pakistan which is daily threatened with termination or suspension of aid. Currently Pakistan is faced with the threat of suspension of aid. On the one hand, the United States ambassador says that President Reagan would assure the Congress that Pakistan's atomic program does not call for the termination or suspension of U.S. aid. On the other hand the statement issued by the official spokesman after the Junejo-Reagan meeting in New York stated that President Reagan has given assurances about U.S. aid to Pakistan and suggests that suspension of U.S. aid was merely a threat aimed at making Pakistan feel its helplessness, and to make it act according to U.S. beck and call. Otherwise, at this juncture, the United States wouldn't think of suspending aid to Pakistan. Additionally, the U.S. ambassador's remarks suggest that although President Reagan himself does not necessarily believe that Pakistan's atomic program is for peaceful purposes, he will succeed in convincing the Congress. During his meeting with Prime Minister Junejo, President Reagan once again insisted that Pakistan should allow international inspection of its atomic installations. According to reports received, President Reagan is said to have apprised Junejo about the difficulties Congress is experiencing in approving the \$4.2 billion aid package for Pakistan in view of its alleged program for developing atomic weapons. If President Reagan himself believed that Pakistan is not really engaged in making atomic weapons, he wouldn't insist on international inspection of Pakistan's atomic installations. Despite all of this, attempts made by the United States to assure Pakistan about U.S. aid can only mean that the United States is determined to hurt Pakistan's independence. The United States' attitude has already created a confidence crisis between the United States and Pakistan; the people of Pakistan have been forced to conclude that the United States is not a trustworthy friend and that Washington wants India to dominate South Asia.

09315/09599

Moral Courage Needed To Face U.S. Aid Suspension Challenge

46560008c Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu
26 Oct 87 p 10

[Article by Professor Ashfaq Ali Khan: "U.S. Aid—Assumptions and Evaluations"]

[Text] There is a news item stating that the Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, who is our participant and partner in the SAARC organization, has demanded that

the U.S. suspend aid to Pakistan. Mr Solarz has given this matter great importance in the U.S. Congress. We should not be concerned about the suspension of aid since we have neither gained anything from the aid, nor will we do so in the future. What we have to perceive is what course the world powers are pursuing concerning us. The writer is unable to understand some factors regarding the aid. In 1980 the aid began with \$3.2 billion. Today it has been disclosed that nearly \$5 billion are in the pipeline. What, then is the aid? This means that \$1.75 billion of aid given prior to 1980 did not reach us; anyway, this is a different subject. God willing, an effort will be made in the future to understand this issue.

India is six or seven times larger than Pakistan. Its population equals almost half of all the Islamic community. The Zionist ideology is predominant in the United States. They believe that the Islamic world would proceed towards human equality and the Creator has one law for the rich and the poor, and for the black and the white; whereas, in India, there are deep religious beliefs of discrimination and utmost differentiation between the rich and the poor, and the white and the black. It is possible for a small minority to use as it desires, on the basis of the might of wealth and racial discrimination, the majority of God's creation, according to its own interests and wishes. In the United States the colored people, especially the blacks, are practically untouchable. The Zionists think that if India were to become dominant over Pakistan, then, India would become such a big power that it would no longer need the Soviet Union. As a consequence Pakistan would then become uninfluential in the Middle East. This would clear the path for Israel. A vacuum of power has already occurred in the U.S. presidency. Mr Stephen Solarz and others have become so effective in the U.S. administration that they have blocked the entry of Pakistani students into the United States. It is therefore obvious that the danger for Pakistan has increased. India and the United States are becoming co-thinkers.

A scheme is under consideration to provide India with advanced computers for its atomic bomb. On one hand, President Nixon stated that the attitude of the U.S. media is negative towards Pakistan. According to Nixon, Pakistan's image in the U.S. press is that, "Pakistan is a country of corruption, dictatorship, and dominated by the military. It has no trace of democracy." On the other hand, the last page of the 12 October NEWSWEEK has been dedicated for the propaganda of Mr Rajiv Gandhi's policies and excuses for the oppressions wrought everywhere by the Indian military force. This would definitely have an impact on the entire world including Pakistan.

It is not impossible in this strange and complex world that in the competition for global expansion between the Soviet Union and the United States there also exists an area about which both superpowers have already made a secret agreement. The most important news of recent times with which the world media is resounding is the agreement in principle between the Soviet Union and the

United States concerning the reduction of medium range nuclear weapons. We know nothing about this agreement. It is extremely essential for us that we should analyze these most important events with reference to our survival. We should search for coherence in various big and small news reports. This effort of ours would come in the category of supposition, presumption, and estimation. However we have to think about our future. It is improper for us not to utilize our intelligence and wisdom by waiting to see what decision others would make about us. This writer overwhelmingly suspects that during these lengthy discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union, both superpowers had a consensus of opinion regarding Afghanistan.

Through guess-work and supposition, in accordance with the logic of events, one should make an estimate as to what could be the consensus about Afghanistan during the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Union might have said that it faces severe danger from the allies and apostles of the United States on its lengthy border with Afghanistan. In 1962, when the Soviet Union brought weapons into Cuba, President Kennedy's administration prepared for war although hundreds of miles of open sea stands between the United States and Cuba. For the sake of peace the Soviet Union retreated. Currently hundreds of thousands of Afghan Mujahedin, armed with weapons that came through Pakistan, are engaged in guerrilla activities within the Soviet Union, and they are ready to incite the Soviet Muslims to rebel. Therefore as a prerequisite to world peace the Soviet Union needs to regard its southern border joining Afghanistan as safe, and the United States should stop supporting, encouraging, and aiding the adversaries of the Soviet Union. Otherwise, the Soviet Union would be compelled to use large-scale military force in Afghanistan and the adjoining areas. Consequently the measures to reduce tension on the European border would become meaningless. Thousands of Indian journalists and intellectuals are present in the Soviet Union today. They keep assuring the Soviet government that Pakistan is the real abode of the Mujahedin's guerrilla war and their efforts are inciting the Soviet Muslims to rebel.

With regard to the U.S. viewpoint during the talks between the superpowers, we can assume that although the United States is willing to normalize the situation in Afghanistan and to end the guerrilla warfare, nevertheless, they will not bring about any immediate or dramatic change in their policies regarding Afghanistan and Pakistan. Furthermore, it would be a gradual process. It would constantly discourage Pakistan. In order to block the aid, the United States would impose such restrictions upon Pakistan which would not be acceptable. Under the pretext of nuclear proliferation, the United States would compel Pakistan to acquire a defensive style and an apologetic attitude. Under these circumstances, therefore, Pakistan would feel safe in reducing its contention with the Soviet Union. Perceiving that the balance of power is worsening against it, Pakistan would desire to

stabilize, in its own favor, its relations with the Soviet Union. In this writer's view, it is not a mere coincidence that, at this very moment, the Soviet Union has extended its hand of friendship toward Pakistan. It is with the utmost farsightedness of the Soviet leaders that, although the United States has acquired a course of turning its eyes away from Pakistan, the Soviet ambassador, Mr Abdur Rahman Vazirov, in his speech of 12 October has extended to Pakistan an invitation of cooperation and goodwill in an honorable and respectful manner. In the past, in order to solve the energy crisis, the Soviet Union offered atomic technology for peaceful purposes to Pakistan. The Soviet ambassador has clearly said that the Soviet Union desires to establish friendly relations with Pakistan. He has made assurances that the Soviet Union, since its 1917 revolution, has pursued the policy of honoring other nations' freedom, sovereignty, national ambitions, and intentions. Mr Abdur Rahman Vazirov has gone so far as to say that it is possible that Pakistan and the Soviet Union do not like each other, but that they should live as neighbors. It is therefore essential to accommodate this closeness with peace and goodwill.

It is this writer's opinion that Pakistan has been provided with an excellent opportunity to reduce the immense dangers at its borders. In the conflicts of the superpowers, small countries are in fact compelled to be puppets in the hands of the conflicting superpowers. The United States has had a deep impact in Pakistan. However, during the recent years due to the mature wisdom and shrewdness of the Pakistani administration, Pakistan has always insisted that it does not wish to engage in a confrontation with the Soviet superpower, and that Pakistan desires a peaceful and just political solution of the Afghanistan issue. Pakistan's president has a great interest in this stand which would be remembered in history. The U.S. superpower, using its influence, has continued its campaign in favor of the Afghan Mujahedin. It did its level best to provide them with ammunition and moral support on a global level. This gives the impression that Pakistan is doing everything, including assuring the Mujahedin that they will be victorious over the Soviets. This fact is not true.

If the signals coming from the United States, that it does not wish to support the opponents of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, are based on reality, then circumstances are favorable for Pakistan to normalize relations with the Soviet Union and, thus, reduce our external dangers. Otherwise, in the presence of the U.S. pressure, we can only symbolically attempt to normalize relations. If there has really been some agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union regarding Afghanistan, then we have the opportunity to honorably enhance our understanding, goodwill, and cooperation with the Soviet Union. This is possible only if the Soviet superpower believes that its southern border is safe from adverse activities. Otherwise, the Soviet Union would not withdraw its forces from Afghanistan, and the danger for Pakistan would remain. Our endeavor should be that

a free, independent, Islamic and unbiased government is established in Afghanistan which will not be a threat to the Soviet superpower. This would also mean that the tribulations of our Afghan brothers would be over.

The sole criterion of Pakistan's importance is its material and moral strength. Therefore, we should enhance our industrialization and hold firm to the rope of Allah. 09779/09599

Commentary Refutes Zia's Statement on Islamization, 'Token' Efforts
46560001a Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 22 Sep 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Lame Excuse"]

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, while addressing a gathering after performing the opening ceremony of a mosque and a madrasah [religious school] in Shaikhupura, said that even though the people elected him as their representative in the name of Islam, he is not solely responsible for introducing Islamic laws because the people have also elected their own representatives for this purpose and power has been duly transferred to them. Consequently they are responsible for introducing Islamic laws in the country. It is the duty of the civilian government to fulfill the demands of the people in this respect. The president also said, "I, Ziaul Haq, can no longer pass ordinances which can introduce Islamic order in the country. I do not have the authority to do so. If I did have this authority I would introduce such ordinances this very day."

As far as passing ordinances to introduce Islamic laws in Pakistan, we would like to ask the president, with due respect, that when he had full authority and passed hundreds of other ordinances why couldn't he pass one additional ordinance for the introduction of Islamic laws in the country? Mr President, if you had done so then you wouldn't be sorry for not having the powers today. Martial law continued in force in this country not for one, or two, but for a full 15 years; as the chief martial law administrator you were not only in full control but you used these powers to the fullest extent, even after the establishment of the civilian government amendments which were made in the constitution according to your instructions. The people believe that even now you can be the source of real fundamental power and authority. This impression may not be completely correct but still you are not so powerless that you cannot make the civilian government introduce Islamic laws in the country. Let us not talk about passing ordinances because the time for passing ordinances has passed, because, as you said, despite the fact that people elected you in the name of Islam, you are not solely responsible for introducing Islamic laws. We would like to state, with due respect, that when you were holding a referendum for your presidency in the name of Islam, and the people were given a complicated and important questionnaire, did you then ask the people to elect you as president for 5 years in the name of Islam saying that I, Ziaul Haq, am

not solely responsible for introducing Islamic laws and that the responsibility for introducing Islamic laws rests squarely on the shoulders of the civilian government which will come into power according to my instructions and my plan? Your excellency, had such a clarification been made then perhaps today no one would have dared to comment on your decrees and you too could easily wriggle out of your commitments. At the time no such topic was discussed although it was decided that an election would be held and, as a result, a government consisting of elected representatives of the people would emerge. If this government were to be responsible for introducing Islamic laws, why did you hold a referendum in the name of Islam? It is with deep regret that we have to state that the excuse does not suit the president. Even if he did not put forward an excuse, the people wouldn't have been able to do anything. The president may have casually stated that the people have the right to inquire from him concerning who would be responsible for introducing Islamic laws. The president knows very well that after his statement about responsibility there indeed remains very little that people can inquire from him. He has saved himself by shifting the responsibility over to the elected representatives who the people have elected in return for money.

Although the president no longer has the authority to pass ordinances, he offers a very easy formula for introducing Islamic laws in the country. He says that the people who voted for him in the name of Islam should become true Muslims and pray five times regularly every day. Thus the problem may appear to be solved, but actually the problem is not yet solved. The question that arises is what was the purpose of calling for votes? Perhaps Mr President is not aware of the fact that the majority of the people who voted for him were true Muslims because only a true Muslim would like Islamic laws to be introduced in the country and that most of the people would also pray five times regularly every day. But, if Islamic laws could be introduced merely by being good Muslims and offering prayers regularly five times a day, then the Holy Prophet would not have migrated from Mecca. Undoubtedly there could not have been better Muslims than those who accompanied him during that period. If this was the mode of defining a true Muslim then Islamic laws would have been introduced in India long ago. If we were to examine it carefully, the significance of the demand for the establishment of Pakistan would become meaningless. This task could very well have been in effect and have been performed in an undivided India, and the Muslims of that period were comparatively better Muslims than those living today. The president's following declaration negates the very concept of Islam. He declared that, "The introduction of Islamic laws should begin with the actions of individuals, and end with the establishment of an Islamic welfare society consisting of family, locality, and village. Together with the government it is the duty of every Muslim to abide by the teachings and principles of Islam

and in turn to encourage the members of his (or her) family to act accordingly, thereby accomplishing the introduction of Islamic laws in the whole society."

If the introduction of Islamic laws depended upon the reforming of individuals then it would not have been necessary for the Holy Prophet to set up an Islamic state in Medina. He too would have established an Islamic society based on individuals, family, locality, and city. Muslims have been abiding by the Islamic teachings for the past 14 centuries, but the basic responsibility of introducing Islamic laws falls on the shoulders of Islamic governments which can never shrink from performing this duty. It is the duty of the government to decree and create conditions that would facilitate and encourage Muslims in the performance of their religious duties instead of creating conditions as are currently being done at every step of the way to turn the faithful away from Islamic teachers. Through the media, VCRs, movies, obnoxious literature, nudity, games, amusements, and pastimes, every effort is being made to make it extremely difficult for the faithful to abide by Islamic teachings. Reforming the society is not within the realm of a few, but is the responsibility of the government. Our leaders should not have the mistaken impression that just because the people pray five times a day Islamic laws will be introduced without the government making any effort.

09315/09599

Administration's Hesitation on Kalabagh Dam Questioned

46560008a Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu
26 Oct 87 p 10

[Editorial: "Kalabagh Dam—Why Apathy?"]

[Text] According to a report, the initial staff that was assigned to the Kalabagh Dam is being reduced. The staff from the offices of the project director and the general manager has been reduced by 80 percent. The entire staff from the Office of Land Reclamation and Rehabilitation has been reassigned to other departments. Prior to this retrenchment, the task of building a model of the dam was also suspended. The allocated budget of 117 million rupees for this department has been reduced to 30 million rupees. This report is an official announcement that the administration is no longer interested in the Kalabagh project. The World Bank and other financial institutions are already raising the red flag due to the statements issued by some of our indiscrete leaders who are looking for cheap publicity. It seems that this project, contrary to the wishes of the people of the various provinces, has been sacrificed for the alleged interests of the political leaders who receive influence from only a few narrow interest groups. The truth is that this project will not benefit any one province; rather, its construction would benefit the entire country which includes all four provinces. It is regrettable that some local, self-interest groups of the North West Frontier Province, Sind, and

Baluchistan endangered the future of the Kalabagh Dam by spreading propaganda that it is a project only for the Punjab. Those who are engaged in this type of propaganda know that this project is not for the Punjab alone. After its completion in the Punjab, because of the natural flow of the rivers, the project will benefit all Pakistan. Even if this project were only to benefit the Punjab Province, should it be treated the way it is being treated now? By adopting a frivolous stand on national issues, our lack of political insight and far-sightedness has been exposed to the world. What could be a bigger example of dyarchy than the fact that while holding important posts, such as the chairmanship of WAPDA, responsible persons like Shah Nawaz, Ghulam Faruq, and Fazal Razaq approved this project by declaring it to be in the best interest of all four provinces. Now, soon after relinquishing the chairmanship, those very individuals are pronouncing this project to be against the interests of the North West Frontier Province. Similarly, Mr Wali Khan has also suddenly determined that this dam should not be constructed. His father has also announced that red-uniformed guerrillas will be organized to bomb the dam if it is constructed, or else, they would "send it ticketless to Karachi." Sind Province is expounding the view that the construction of the Kalabagh Dam would bring about a shortage of water in the Sind river. Currently there is a surplus of water from the Sind river that flows into the ocean throughout the year. If you wish to see the destruction caused by this surplus water, you should look at the once fertile lands of Sind that were lush with cash-producing crops which are presently under a swampy lake after being victims of flooding and increases in salinity. Baluchistan Province is also happily participating in this chorus of opposition. Emulating each other, the provincial governments have become the victims of this confusion. Although they are all the subsidiary to the provincial governments, one such party, the Muslim League, enjoys dominance in the federal government. The painful issue is that following the wave of prejudices the interest of the nation is not dear to anyone, and party discipline is not being honored. The extreme helplessness of the ruling party is a source of amazement and perplexity for the students of politics. Such circumstances have compelled the nation to contemplate that the country currently needs a "leader" and not a "ruler." Who is unaware of the fact that "ad hocism" has been prevalent for the last 40 years? It has accomplished as much as it could. Now there is no way out without giving it up.

If we could look at all aspects of the situation, circumstances demand that it is extremely important to find a permanent solution for all the national problems.

09779/09599

Administration's Tendency To Pass the Blame for Terrorist Acts Criticized

46560016b Karachi AMN in Urdu 19 Nov 87 p 3

[Editorial: "From 'Secret Hands' to 'Misled' Pakistanis"]

[Text] When bomb explosions first started to occur in Pakistan, it was stated that "secret hands" were responsible. Although this allegation was being made, the administration, despite all its resources, could neither expose nor pinpoint the "secret hands." When this excuse became quite useless accusations were made on the Afghan government, the Soviet Union, and at times on India. However no reliable witness was produced to prove the allegations since no witnesses existed; yet this pretext was used to arrest workers of the People's Party.

Currently it is being said that "misguided" Pakistanis, at the direction of the Soviet Union, are behind the bombings in Pakistan. In order to make this argument believable, it is being said that after being unsuccessful in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union is striving to destabilize Pakistan. It has also been said that the Soviet Union attacked Afghanistan because it was terrified of the Islamic movement in Pakistan and Iran. The Pakistani people have been advised to confront the disruption through unity.

At least one thing is absolutely clear from the above facts concerning how the rulers think and the amount of amusement international circles are having with Pakistan because of this. It is also quite obvious how much understanding Pakistani rulers possess of international affairs and how much capability they have to deal with them. From time to time, administrators have said that Afghanistan is sending agitators to Pakistan disguised as Afghan refugees. Despite this fact, the administration has been unable to block the channels of entry of the agitators. The administration has not even been able to stop the Afghans from leaving their refugee camps. The only conclusion that can be reached is that either the administration lacks the power to take such action, or it has intentionally not stopped them. The result is that these Afghan refugees and many other foreigners have succeeded in obtaining Pakistan's national identity cards which were then used in acquiring Pakistani passports. Now Pakistan is blamed for all the crimes Afghan refugees commit all over the world.

The Afghans leaving the refugee camps who have been unable to acquire the national identity cards and Pakistani passports, have spread the curse of heroin in the entire country that now 1/20th of the Pakistani population [as printed], after being addicted to heroin has followed the path of destruction. They have gotten involved in the "virtuous" task of making the future generation of Pakistan lose their identity.

The Afghans who left the refugee camps but did not get involved in the business of heroin, started openly dealing with Pakistan in sophisticated weapons which they had been given to fight against the Soviet Union and the communist regime. The majority of their clientele were addicts and professional criminals. This could make us wonder how much crime has occurred in Pakistan due to their weapons.

As far as the Soviet anxiety over the Islamic movement in Pakistan and Iran is concerned, everyone is aware of the fact that many states in the Soviet Central Asia are Muslim. They have been part of the Soviet Union for the last 70 years. If the Soviet Union had felt any danger or fear from Islam, any trace of Soviet Muslims would have been annihilated long ago. Regarding the question of the Islamic movement in Pakistan, everyone knows to what extent Islam exists in Pakistan, and how much sincerity administrators have in enforcing it.

Under such circumstances, it appears ludicrous to advise the Pakistani people to combat terrorism through unity. In order to prolong their rule, the leaders have already torn the national unity into pieces. Due to the corruption and irresponsibility of the administrators, the curse of heroin and the force of illegal arms has intensified so much in Pakistan, that the administration no longer has the power to bring the situation under control. The rulers, in the name of Islam, have always avoided resolving political issues. For the last 10 years, they have been unsuccessful in enforcing even the first principle of Islam.

The people can be deceived a few times but not forever. Everyone is aware of the fact that the leaders will not surrender authority easily. What they can do, if they lack the art of expressing their viewpoint on international matters, is, at the minimum, keep their mouths shut so that Pakistan does not become a spectacle and a target of mockery before the world. We cannot expect the leaders, who both levy allegations on the people and advise them, to pay attention to any plausible proposal. By doing so they would not be able to do anything except to make Pakistan's honor worthless in the world.

9779/9274

Administration Urged Weigh All Factors Before Becoming Atomic Power

46560016a Karachi AMN in Urdu 18 Nov 87 p 3

[Editorial: "What Would Be the Implications of Becoming an Atomic Power?"]

[Text] General Ziaul Haq has said that if the U.S. does not fulfill its promises, Pakistan will be compelled to become a nuclear power. He also stated that he granted permission to create an atmosphere of doubts and suspicions regarding Pakistan's atomic capabilities. Moreover, the chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, Dr Munir Ahmad, has announced that several nuclear reactors will be established in Pakistan.

It seems that whatever has been said in this regard has been stated without pondering the implications of becoming an atomic power. The factors not taken into account are: how much capital will be required to become a nuclear power and where will the money come from? Even if this statement is only a threat to the U.S. to make it decide in our favor, there is no moral

justification for it. We do put great emphasis on adhering to principles; even after the suspension of the U.S. aid for 105 days, it was said that Pakistan would remain firm on its stand regarding Afghanistan. Only God knows where our adherence to the principles has vanished now that the possibilities of restoring the U.S. aid (loan) are rapidly becoming extinct. We have totally changed our tone and, as a result, our stand with regard to the building of an atomic bomb has been severely damaged.

Accepting the U.S. aid was our fundamental mistake. We never considered what situation we could be faced with in the future. The United States is Pakistan's old friend, but it has never fulfilled its obligations of friendship. Pakistan has already had many bitter experiences in this regard, but it has repeatedly trusted the U.S. friendship. A wise person does not make the same mistake twice.

What we should have done upon the termination of U.S. aid (loan) was to accumulate our resources, manufacture the items of necessity ourselves, and make self-support our goal. Instead, we chose to pursue a negative course, of which the consequences will not prove beneficial for either the U.S. or Pakistan. If Pakistan decides to become a nuclear power, what would be the impact on our national life? All developmental tasks will come to a halt. The funds specified for various developmental plans will all be transferred to the nuclear projects. Every cent saved from any source will be spent on manufacturing an atomic bomb. In other words, the national will have to lead a life of austerity. The possibility of a life of austerity already exists since many parts of the country are currently experiencing famine-like conditions. There is no assurance that after tossing all the country's resources into the production of an atomic bomb, that Pakistan would become a nuclear power.

The effort to obtain U.S. aid by threats to develop an atomic bomb, holds no moral justification; it would be better to say that it is a sort of "black-mail." When a principle is being broken concerning the nuclear issue, why then, when breaking a principle regarding the Afghanistan issue, are direct talks not being held with the Government of Afghanistan?

The most eminent element of this entire episode is that Gen Ziaul Haq himself has trapped Pakistan with the U.S. aid. In an effort to conceal his role in this matter, he is leading the country down an extremely dangerous path. The question is not that Pakistan should have an atomic bomb, as do many countries of the world; rather, the question is that if Pakistan does produce atomic bombs, against whom will it utilize them? Additionally while developing an atomic bomb, how many of its principles will Pakistan break? There is no one else in this country who has broken more principles than Gen Ziaul Haq, who enforced martial law at a time when there was already an alliance among the politicians.

9779/9274

Reasons for Jiye Sind Movement Defined
46000052d New Delhi ORGANIZER in English
18 Oct 87 pp 21-22, 47

[Text] The following article has been received directly by us for publication in 'Organiser' from Shri Ghulam Mustafa Syed's 'Jiye Sind' establishment in his native village Sann along with his greetings to us and our readers. We heartily reciprocate his sentiments and wish the 'Grand Old Man of Sind' a long life to enable him to see the attainment of his goal.—Ed.

The fate of Sindh was sealed in 1947. But it has been unsealing from the very first day. Sindhi Muslims were asking for partition because other Muslims were also doing so—and because the Hindus were saying 'no.' It seemed to be such great fun. But they had never thought of the consequences of this funny business.

It is true, the Sindhi Muslims were way behind the Hindus in education, employment, and trade. But they were coming up all the time. Moreover, they were 70 per cent of the population and a big majority in the Assembly—and what cuts deep in politics was bound, eventually, to cut deep all-round. The future of the Sindhi Muslims, therefore, was assured.

Meanwhile, in 1945 the two most respected leaders of Sindh had already resigned from the Muslim League in disgust over Jinnah's preference for pro-British reactionaries in Muslim society. One was Sheikh Abdul Majid, who had joined the League in 1915, and edited the chief organ of Muslim opinion in Sindh, the daily *Al-Wahid* and inducted stalwarts such as Khaliquzzaman of UP and Abdur Rab Nishtar of NWFP into the League. The other was G.M. Syed who, as president of the provincial League, had transformed it from a sleepy little feudal outfit into a mass organisation.

When therefore, Partition came, the Sindhi Muslims were not sure it was the right thing, but Mohammed Ibrahim Joyo was sure it was the wrong thing. He wrote the book 'Save Sind—from Pakistan.' But it was too late. And when refugees from Bihar poured in, and the Sindhi Hindus began to leave, they were sure it was the wrong thing. The atmosphere in Sindh turned funereal. It was as though the rakshasa (demon) was on the prowl and he might devour anybody and anything any time. People spoke very little—and in hushed tones. The Muslims were heard saying that Qiamat (end of the world) seemed to be fast approaching.

Thoughts of G.M. Syed

Within days Jinnah's portrait was off the Sindhi walls. When refugee Muslims wanted to kill Hindus, Sindhi Muslims refused to cooperate. Premier Khuhro himself went out, revolver in hand, to quell the riots. Indeed, the first dispute between Sindh Government and the Pakistan Government arose when, after the sack of Karachi on January 6, 1948, the former arrested refugee rioters

and recovered looted property from them, and the Centre sided with the rioters. The refugees were heard saying: "The Sindhi Muslims seem to be born from the urine of the Hindus."

In January 1958, the Government of India appointed Malkani as Additional Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan to organise the migration of Hindus from Sindh. But Khuhro, the Premier of Sindh, refused to let him tour the province; for, he said, he did not want the Hindus to leave. And he meant it. He was so keen on the Hindus staying on that he saw to it that even the "normal" run of dacoities did not take "place." This was more than then refugee Prime Minister of Pakistan, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, could stand. Soon after, Khuhro was dismissed.

Such is the genesis of the "Jiye Sindh" ("Long Live Sindh" movement), which caused the MRD (Movement for Restoration of Democracy) to assume the form of a mass struggle in August-September 1983, 'when five hundred persons were killed and railway property alone worth about 150 crores of rupees destroyed. A complete rationale of this movement is to be found in G.M. Syed's books'—'The Past, Present and Future of Sindh' 'Sindhu Desh—What and Why,' and *Consciousness of Sindh*." All three are in Sindhi. These books make revealing reading. Syed, born in 1904 and still happily with us, says that Pakistan is a folly and a crime, that refugees have ruined the country, that West Punjab has reduced Sindh to a colony and that Pakistan must die—so that Sindh can live and breathe freely again. He elaborates as follows:

First the so-called "Islamic State of Pakistan." It is altogether un-Islamic. There has never been an Islamic State—and there never can be one. It is ridiculous to say that the Koran is the last word in wisdom or knowledge. And in any case there is nothing in the Koran on which you can base a modern policy or build a modern economy.

Muslim have been divided into various schools from the first day. There are 350 different sects of Islam. There is no provision for Khalifa in the Koran; but a Khalifa was fabricated nevertheless—on the model of the Pope. Religion and politics were also mixed up in Islam—again on the model of the medieval Church. Christians, however, had the good sense to separate the Church from the State centuries ago, Muslims continue to mix up the two—and muddy both.

Islamic principles are fine: but "Arab Chhaap Islam" ("Made in Arabia Islam") has always been intolerant, aggressive and imperialist. The Arabs invaded Sindh in the name of Islam, sacked it in the name of Islam, sold 20,000 Sindhi men, women and children in slavery, again in the name of Islam. We have no use for that kind of Islam. Even tyrannical rulers such as Timur and Aurangzeb had been hailed as "great Islamic leaders."

Also much of what passes for Islam is pre-Mohammedan Arab tribal customs. Hajis still throw stones to kill old Arab goddesses Manaat and Laat. They run between two hills, Marru and Safaa, because that is what Ibrahim's slave-girl Hajran did in search of water when she was about to deliver a baby. These are primitive Arab customs which have nothing to do with Islam: The water of the Indus is not less holy than that of the Arab well of Zam Zam.

The people here want to be buried in Arabia for a favourable position before Allah on the Day of judgement. They do not know that some time after burial, the Arabs take out these bodies and throw them into a cave. What kind of schools and colleges can be established by people who have been burning libraries? Can the people, who have been warring on music and dancing ever do justice to radio and television?

Pakistan is a denial of Indian geography and history. It goes against the grain of Ashoka and Akbar. In any case, if the Arabs who speak the same language and swear by the same Allah can have separate states, why cannot the Sindhis, the Punjabis and Baluchis and the Pakhtoons have separate, sovereign states of their own? To keep them together against their wishes is to give them a common funeral...

The Sindhi leaders in their goodness had invited Jinnah to set up the capital of Pakistan in Karachi. But Liaquat Ali detached Karachi from Sindh and asked the Government of Sindh itself to shift to Hyderabad. When the Sindhis asked for at least compensation for the loss of Karachi they were told that it was a "conquered territory" for which there could be no compensation. When Khuhro protested they just dismissed him. In his place they brought in spineless man, Pir Illahi Bux. This puppet promptly made Urdu compulsory in Sindh.

When Syed Ali Akbar Shah, Sindh Muslim League President, led a Sindhi deputation to Liaquat Ali to urge protection for Sindhi culture, the latter remarked: "What is Sindhi culture except driving donkeys and camels?" This same Liaquat Ali invited all the Indian Muslims to Pakistan when he said it was good enough for all the ten crore Muslims.

In pre-partition Sindh, Hindus had come to acquire 30 lakh acres of land over a period of 100 years, and the Muslims resented that: but the refugees have grabbed 60 lakh acres in a fraction of that time.

Hundreds of crores of rupees have been gifted away or loaned to the refugees to set up industry, carry on trade, build houses. None of this is available to the Sindhis. The Sindhis have less than 3 per cent jobs in the Government of Pakistan (The joke in Pakistan is that it was established by the Sunnis, so that the Shias—of UP, etc.—may rule it, for the benefit of the Ahmediyas of Qadian, who have since been proclaimed as non-Muslims.)

The refugee leaders have been obliterating old Sindhi names and substituting new ones for them. (In Karachi, the ancient Ram Bagh has been renamed Aram Bagh—and Achal Singh Park, as Iqbal park). On the other hand, foreign names have not been replaced in Sindh. For example, we still have Jacobabad, named after Gen. Jacob who had conquered Sindh with Napier. However, in the Punjab Montgomery has been named Sahiwal, and Lyallpur as Faisalabad—to restore the Punjabis' self-respect...

General Tikka Khan, as governor of East Pakistan, had said: "Pakistan is interested only in Bangla land; as for the population, it could bring people to settle there." Later, he told the army men in Malir near Karachi: "We failed in East Bengal because it was too far away; there were too many people there, and it was helped by India. If "Sindhu Desh" raises its head, we can easily crush it because it is near at hand, not very populous, and not likely to be helped by any foreign power. We will then offer the Sindhi Pirs and Zamindars, who are fattening now, as a sacrifice (qurbani) in celebration of our victory, Jashn-e-fateh."

As for the State of Pakistan, Sindh rejects it wholly, Sindh has always been there, Pakistan is a passing show. Sindh is a fact, Pakistan is a fiction, Sindhis are a nation but Muslims are not a nation. Sindhi language is 2,000 years old, Urdu is only 250 years old, Sindhi has 52 letters Urdu has only 26, the enslavement of Sindh by the Punjab in the name of 'Pakistan' and 'Islam' is a fraud. It is the most serious crisis in the history of Sindh in the past 2,000 years.

The Sindhis have long been fooled in the name of Islam. Many of them tried to trace their ancestry to Persian, Turkish and Arab families. Some of them could be heard singing their desire to sweep the streets of Mecca and to die in Medina. "Under the impact of foreign Muslim rule, even a foreign sparrow came to be regarded a nightingale in Sindh." Now they realise that all this is folly. "Only a fool dances to other people's tunes..."

They had thought that the "Islamic State of Pakistan" would be good for them. But it had been a disaster. "We are reminded of the animal which went to get some horns, and returned with its ears chopped off."

Sindh rejects the Arabian edition of Islam, it rejects the Punjabi version of Pakistan, and it rejects made-in-India Urdu, Iqbal and Jinnah have been worse disasters for Indian Muslims than (Chenghiz and Halaku, Sindh rejects them both". When Pakistan celebrated Jinnah centenary, lakhs of posters appeared in Sindh denouncing the Quaid-e-Azam as 'Qadu Hazam' (Silly Barber), 'Qatil-e-Azam' (Great Murderer), 'Kafir-e-Azam' (the Great Heathen), and 'Ghadar-i-Sindh' (Traitor to Sindh)...

Pakistan celebrated the 2,500th anniversary of the pre-Islamic Cyrus of Iran for a whole week: why does it not celebrate Maharaja Dahir Sen, the Pre-Islamic hero of Sindh?

Dance and music are natural to a normal man. The one and only statuette unearthed at Mohan-jo-daro is that of a dancing girl. Syed thinks that even Kathakali and Manipuri dances originated in Sindh. It is stupid, he says, to reject dancing as un-Islamic.

For centuries, Muslim spiritual seekers in Sindh went with Yogis and Avadhoots on pilgrimage to Hingala: they were interested in truth and self-realization and not in hatred and violence. It is stupid to cancel Diwali, Dussehra, Janmashtami, Nanak Jayanti and Christmas as holidays in Pakistan.

Since Pakistan will never allow Sindh—and NWFP and Baluchistan—to live its own life and come into its own, Pakistan has got to go. "A Sufi Sindh and an Islamic Pakistan cannot coexist—even as you can't put two swords in one scabbard. If Pakistan continues, Sindh will die. If, therefore, Sindh is to live, Pakistan must die."

This is not an easy task. There are many cowards and collaborators in Sindh. Some of them have married Urduwallas—and they even speak Urdu at home. But all is not lost; the unconquerable will never to submit or yield, remains. The Sindhi youth are awake. They know that if they do not act now, Sindhis will be liquidated like the Red Indians in America—or reduced to the position of Harijans in Hindu society. As the Persian adage goes, "Tung amad ba jang ayad" (Driven into a corner, anybody will fight back). And so will Sindh. A volcano is raging underneath the apparent quiet of Sindh.

The odds are heavy. But Sindh has survived invasions of Iranians and Greeks, Arabs and Pathans, Mughals and British. It shall overcome.

/12223

Comentary Demands Restrictions on Import of Animal fat

46560014b Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 15 Nov 87 p 3

[Editorial: "Imported Animal Fat"]

[Text] Our correspondent in Islamabad has directed attention of Pakistan government and the whole nation toward a very important issue. He has inquired if the imported animal fat is acquired by 'halal' [prepared according to prescribed Islamic methods] or 'haram' [non-Islamic] method. He also wanted to know what is being manufactured with this animal fat. This is a very serious question for the Muslims and cannot be ignored. We know that dogs and pigs, which are taboo to Muslims, are eaten in other countries. Fat obtained from these animals is also sacred to us. Additionally, animals whose meat is permitted for Muslims are not killed

according to Muslim rituals in other countries. Therefore, meat from even 'halal' animals can be 'haram' for us. Most of the animal fat that Pakistan imports comes from the United States. We also import animal fat from Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Germany, Singapur, Canada, England, the Netherlands, New Caledonia, South Korea, New Zealand, Thailand, and the Soviet Union. Dogs are eaten in South Korea, Thailand, and Singapur. We know that it is not possible for Pakistan to ask these countries to only kill 'halal' animals using the 'halal' method. What worries us is that these countries might be exporting the fat from any animal to other countries. Some news reports were published earlier alleging use of pig fat for making various products. We must know which products contain these animal fats and which are imported from countries that do not know what 'halal' means. We should also remember that there are many foreign companies in Pakistan which have nothing to do with 'halal' or 'haram.' Naturally, Pakistanis are worried since they do not know which products contain fats of such dirty animals as dogs and pigs. We request the government of Pakistan to immediately investigate the truth about the imported animal fat and in which products use it. Why is most of the animal fat being imported from non-Muslim countries? Animal fat is being imported from Kuwait and Malaysia also. A small amount of animal fat was imported from Saudi Arabia this year. Animal fat was imported from Bangladesh in 1981-82 only. It is imperative that we give preference to Islamic countries for importing animal fat. Better still, import it only from Islamic countries.

07997

Handling of Corruption Inquiry in Zakat Committees Questioned

46560014c Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 16 Nov 87 p 3

[Editorial: "Explanations Given By Pir Ashraf"]

[Text] Pir Mohammed Ashraf, secretary for religious affair to the prime minister, denied in an interview given to a newspaper that the government wanted to remove Jamaat-e Islami [JI] members from zakat committees. He said that the present zakat committees were very old and new elections were necessary. He added that reports were received about misappropriation of funds by various zakat committees. The government, according to Pir Ashraf, wanted to remove corrupt members by holding new elections. Pir Sahib is right and we should have elections of zakat committees. We would, however, like to ask Pir Sahib some questions raised by this action. For example what action has been taken against the members of zakat committees reported to have misappropriated funds? The corrupt persons are still members of these committees and they are responsible for very important religious functions. Secondly, were not the present corrupt members elected to these committees by earlier elections? Can Pir Sahib guarantee that more corrupt persons will not be elected after the new elections? Thirdly, the government should tell us to which group or

political party do these corrupt members belong. Has any JI zakat committee member proved to be guilty of corruption? Elections are fine and you may, if you wish have elections over and over again. However, if an elected official is found guilty of corruption, he should be harshly punished as a lesson to all other officials. As for blaming JI, Pir Sahib should be aware that some Muslim League members had expressed a desire during the recent party convention that these zakat committees should be controlled by the ruling Muslim League and not by the JI. In other words, the Muslim League wants to use these religious committees for political purposes. They do not point any finger toward any JI member of zakat committee either. Right after this convention, the campaign to remove corrupt zakat committee members was started and Pir Sahib was just telling us about it. 07997

Non-party Elections Considered Self-Deceptive
46560014a Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 16 Nov 87 p 3

[Editorial: "After the Elections"]

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo told the newsmen at the Multan airport that municipal elections were being held on non-party basis. He added that he had decided to run municipal bodies on a non-party basis. This means that these organizations will remain without party involvement in the future as well.

The purpose of holding non-party elections, whether on a national or at a local level, is known to all. President Zia-ul Haq conducted a strange experiment when he was the chief martial law administrator. He held provincial and national assembly elections without involving political parties. He had announced that all assemblies will be "party-less." This experiment, however, failed very badly. First, it does not matter whether political parties are involved in elections. Everyone knows which candidates is affiliated with which party. In order to further define their being some fake groups were formed. Only the martial law government kept deluding itself that these elections were held with party involvement. When these assemblies were formed, it was important that the prime minister should represent the majority. To achieve this the Muslim League was resurrected and the prime minister became a representative of the Muslim League! This methodology was contrary to the set principles and rules. This proved that an assembly cannot be run without political parties. Thus, the opposition party also emerged from somewhere! After 2 years and 6 months of these elections the question is asked what benefits did we reap except the fact that some people were elected to these assemblies because of their representation of some group or geographic region? Most of these members joined the ruling party because they lacked adherence to any ideology from the very beginning. This resulted in more differences among the people while the ruling party benefited even more.

All assemblies have parties now even though they were formed by non-party elections! This just could not be avoided. The prime minister corrected the president's mistake. He was sure that this experiment would not be repeated in the country. But now we are amazed to learn that the ruling party has decided to hold municipal elections on non-party basis. What other reason can we give except that it was a conspiracy? One thing is clear: the ruling Muslim League party is afraid that it will not win elections if other parties are involved. This would be a kind of referendum. The government just is not ready to risk such an action. Past experiences tell us that candidates without any affiliations break down after they are elected and join the ruling party. This is very ridiculous when the government claims to hold elections on non-party basis while the general secretary of the Muslim League announced that his party was nominating candidates for the 75 seats. How can these elections be on a non-party basis? The prime minister is not sure if the municipal bodies will remain without political parties after the elections. If this were possible then the assemblies would not have any political parties within them!

07997

Nation's Extreme Fascination for Cricket Seen as Decadent

*46560008b Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu
26 Oct 87 p 10*

[Editorial: "Cricket—What an Extreme!"]

[Text] The president of the Pakistan Cricket Control Board, Gen Ghulam Safdar Butt has announced in a press conference that in 1991 the Fifth World Cricket Cup match will be held in Pakistan. There is no doubt about the fact that currently the Pakistani team is performing heroic deeds in the field of cricket. This is an honor for the nation and the country. Everything, however, has some limit; currently the nation is suffering from "cricketmania." The entire attention of the people is devoted to radio and television commentary. Whether it is in the home or office, factory or field, the score is heard everywhere. At night the television shows hours of reruns of cricket matches. Unfortunately "this game" has been played for years. In the past, cricket proved to be a highly appropriate game in the strategy of the martial law rulers. Personal rule and non-democratic government was prolonged by keeping the nation absorbed in games and shows. Now that the process of democracy is in action and the nation is facing major, insoluble problems, each and every moment is valuable. We should remember Quaid-e Azam's saying, "Work, work, and work." Regardless of whether they are the rulers, the public, or the elite, all are ruthlessly wasting valuable time. The very game that bestows the youth of the nation with a healthy body and a strong mind is now filling their veins with the poison of carelessness. Sports and games do attain the rank of recreation; however, it

should not be made a means of wasting time. By examining ourselves as a nation, we should contemplate what our national problems are, and whether we will be safe from danger by burying our heads in the sand like ostriches. The history of various civilizations is before us. The grandeur and majesty of the Roman Empire is a part of that history, when its rulers became engrossed in games, shows, and arenas, its name was obliterated. In the South Asian subcontinent, the Mughal Empire had no limits; however, when a life of pleasure prevailed, the Mughal Empire met with its logical end. God forbid that we too suffer havoc because of our negligence, laziness,

and playfulness. We have already passed through a sad tragedy in the form of the fall of Dacca. We are currently fighting a war defending our national security. In this war, the sword, the spearhead, and the courage of the people alone will count. The cricket bats will be of no use. It would be better to entrust the cricket field to its founder, the United Kingdom, one of the declining nations, while we ourselves should unite for national progress. We should not waste the nation's time and money on this game.

09779/09599